New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Movements of Professed Anti-Nebraska Men in the House.

THE SENATE PRINTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

The indefatigable movements of professed Anti-Nebraska men in the House to-day did no harm, except by relieving the Nebraska men temporarily from the pressure of their responsibility to aid in the organization, and in postponing the evil. Our friends are still firm, united and resolute. Patiently trying the result, convinced that the delay will bring success eventually, and that the Anti-Nebraska organization is less of an evil than a surrender of principle.

The Senatorial contest to-morrow morning is expected to nominate Nicholson for Printer, but it is still doubtful whether he will be successful.

An article is published in yesterday's Union, coming a question of the Southern Americans and Democratic caucus. It is meeting great disapprobation among the Western Democrats.

Mr. Dallas no Minister to England—Decay of Gen. Morris—The Plurality Resolution Still Alive.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

The rumor that the mission to England has been tendered to Mr. DALLAS is generally credited here, and the most intimate friends of the gentleman express the strongest confidence that the report is well-founded.

Commodore CHARLES MORRIS, the senior naval officer in the United States Navy, died in this City yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Campbell's plurality resolution was tabled this afternoon, by the combined vote of Messrs. Gaylor and Fullmer's supporters, together with the votes of Messrs. Clarke of Ohio, Moore, Harrison, and Wentworth.

Mr. BANKLEY was the only Democrat voting against tabling the resolution.

That the English mission has been tendered Hon. Geo. M. DALLAS is indisputable.

XXXIIIth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. PRATT gave notice that he would to-morrow move for the election of a Printer to the Senate.

Mr. CASS addressed the Senate on the subject of Central American affairs, alluding to the remark of the Secretary of Legislature that this country might be drawing into difficulties, he said that he did not believe it. He thought the ship of State was on its true course and the pilot doing his duty.

Mr. CASS used strong language denunciatory of the positions assumed by the British Government relative to the Protectorate in Central America, characterizing its pretensions in setting up a King over the Mosquito Indians as a mere mockery, under which England alone conveyed real sovereignty. This statement was corroborated by—

Mr. CLAYTON, who read extracts from despatches of Mr. Lennox, the British Minister, and gave claim to that as his own name.

Mr. COLLAMER gave his views relative to the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and contended that there could be no possible pretext for the present occupation of England, that the occupation she agreed not to exercise, was only prospective, and had no reference to the occupation which she then held. He, however, thought the time for legislative action had not arrived, inasmuch as the President, in his annual Message, expressed hopes that there might still be an amicable adjustment of the controversies between this Government and Great Britain.

Mr. SEWARD obtained the floor, when the subject was postponed, and the Senate adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

Mr. LETCHER offered a resolution for the election of a Speaker by a plurality vote.

On motion of Mr. WHEELER, it was tabled by 106 against 100.

Mr. TYSON submitted a resolution in a spirit of compromise, for the election of a Speaker by a plurality—giving candidates, receiving not less than twenty-five votes, the appointment of Standing Committees, in proportion to their relative strength.

The resolution was rejected.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, called attention to a letter written by his colleague, (Mr. WADE), published in the Cleveland Herald, severely reflecting on him, (Mr. CAMPBELL) and others in connection with the resolution of Mr. THOMPSON, declaring Mr. CAMPBELL Speaker. He denied that he had any knowledge of Mr. THOMPSON's intention, and repelled the imputation of treachery on his part.

Mr. THOMPSON testified to this, and pronounced Mr. WADE's statements as to Mr. CAMPBELL unmitigatedly false, in inference and fact.

Messrs. LETCHER and SHERMAN each said that Mr. CAMPBELL would have appealed to Mr. THOMPSON, to withdraw his resolution, while it was being voted on, had they not dissuaded him.

Mr. DUNN said Mr. WADE sent his slanders abroad covertly, not having the courage to assert them openly. The attacks were like those of an assassin.

Mr. WADE explained. He still thought the introduction of that resolution, without consulting Mr. BANKS' friends, damaged the prospects of the Republicans. He made no direct charge—but thought he was warranted in drawing his inference from the facts then transpiring. After some other unimportant explanations the House proceeded to take the

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH BALLOT.

Banks	87	Edie	2
Orr	67	Harris, of Illinois	1
Fuller	65	Williams	1
Pennington	6		

Necessary for a choice, 104.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

No. 57—Argument concluded by Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS, for plaintiff, and continued by J. M. CAMPBELL, for defendants.

No. 40—The steamboat New-York, Thomas C. Durant et al., claimants and appellants, vs. Isaac P. Rex, owner of the brig Johanna.—Cause submitted on record and printed argument by Mr. CURTISS and Mr. MONCRIEF, for appellants, and by Mr. BETTS, for the appellee.

No. 43—Ship Herbert, etc., Wm. T. Schmidt et al. claimants and appellants, vs. Frederick Wiedeman.—Argument commenced by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON for appellants.

Suit for Indemnity for Injuries Received from the Military at the Rendition of Burns in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

The case of WILLIAM B. ELA, who claims of Mayor SMITH, Gen. EDWARDS and U. S. Marshal FERGUSON, $20,000 damages for injuries received at the hands of the military on the day of the rendition of Burns to slavery, (which was taken from a Jury last year on the law question as to whether the circumstances existing justified the assault complained of) came before the full bench of the Supreme Court this forenoon for argument. Hon. JOHN P. HALE and C. M. ELLIS are counsel for the plaintiff. Mr. HALE was not present. Messrs. B. F. HALLETT, RUFUS CHOATE and GORDON S. HUBBARD appear for the defence.

Crimeans Entitlement—Release of Arrested Parties on Bail.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 28.

DANIEL GALBRAITH and ARCHIE GILLESPIE, arrested here in August last, for enlisting soldiers for the Crimea, and who have been confined in jail ever since, in default of bail, gave bonds to-day, to appear at the next term of the United States District Court in Rochester, and were released.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 28.

Mr. BROOKS gave notice of a bill to amend the charter of the Mechanics and Tradesmen's Society, of New-York.

The bill extending the charter of the New-York College of Pharmacy, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. SCHUYLER's resolution, asking an appropriation from the General Government, for the improvement of the United States Buildings at the New-York Quarantine station, was adopted. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 28.

Mr. GUNN presented a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, remitting it with some remarks.

It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Bills were introduced as follows:

To amend the Revised Statutes relating to weights and measures.

To amend the act providing for the submission of wills for probate out of the State.

To amend the General Railroad Law.

To amend the law for the registry of births, marriages and deaths in New-York City.

The Joint Rules of the Senate were made the special order for tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

Adjourned.

Important Railroad Decision in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 28.

In our Supreme Court, today, Judge BLACK delivered the unanimous opinion of the Court in the matter of The Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad vs. The City of Erie, to the effect that the Railroad Company have the right to extend their road through Erie to the eastern boundary, to connect with the Northeast Road, and that removal and destruction of property by the Mayor and Councils of Erie is unlawful, and must be restrained. The injunction sought for was granted.

In the case of The Erie and Northeast Road vs. Joseph Casey, the Court was divided.

Judges BLACK, LEWIS and KNOX held the repeal of the charter of the road was Constitutional and valid, while Chief-Justice Lewis and Judge WOODWARD held it to be unconstitutional and void. The case is to be taken up to the United States Supreme Court.

Important from Mexico—Conspiracy to Overthrow the Government—Puebla in a State of Siege.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 28.

By the steamer Texas we have Vera Cruz dates to the 23d inst. HARO Y TAMAYO had conspired to overthrow the Government and establish an Empire, but was arrested before his plans could be put into execution. He subsequently, however, escaped, and was joined by a powerful army, with which he was besieging Puebla, with good prospects of success.

Generals PACHECO and SUTTES came passengers by the Texas, having been exiled for their connection with HARO.

Escape and Recapture of Slaves—Desperate and Fatal Resistance.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 28.

A stampede of slaves from the border counties of Kentucky took place last night. The usual shouts of several of the fugitives having been discovered here, officers at noon to-day proceeded to make arrests. Upon approaching the house where the slaves were secreted, the latter fired, wounding two or three spectators, but not seriously. One slave woman, finding escape impossible, cut the throats of her children, killing one instantly, and severely wounding two others. Six of the fugitives were apprehended, but eight are said to have escaped.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Jan. 28.

A locomotive on one of the Springfield trains was thrown from the track by the misplacement of a switch this afternoon, just as the train was leaving the New-Haven depôt. The engineer, Mr. TUBBS, was so badly injured that he survived but about an hour. The fireman jumped from the engine, and was but little injured. The locomotive was thrown down an embankment nearly thirty feet. Mr. TUBBS' family, a wife and one child, reside in Springfield.

Fire at Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, Jan. 28.

The buildings of the Bridgeport Foundry and Machine Company were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. But little was saved except the books. The total loss is $35,000. The contents were insured for $8,000; no insurance on the buildings.

A carpenter's shop, owned by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, was also entirely destroyed. The fire was undoubtedly caused by an incendiary.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Jan. 28, 12 M.—Snow commenced falling here at 9 o'clock this morning, and still continues. The temperature is mild.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—It is snowing again here this morning, and the use of runners has been resumed.

HALIFAX, Jan. 28, 9 A. M.—Thermometer 10 degrees above zero. Atmosphere clear.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 28, 9 A. M.—Weather clear. Thermometer 3 degrees below.

BANGOR, Jan. 28, 9 A. M.—Weather cloudy and cold.

PORTLAND, Jan. 28, 9 A. M.—The weather here is cloudy, with indications of a snow storm.

Marine Disaster—Loss of Life.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The schooner T. W. Levering was capsized a few days since off Watt's Island, in Chesapeake Bay, and the crew, consisting of two white and two black men, with the passengers, a Mr. OWENS, his wife and eight children, all perished. The vessel belonged to BIRD & MATTHEWS, and was engaged to remove Mr. OWENS and family from York River to Newtown, Maryland.

Death of Ex-Governor Walker.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 25.

Ex-Governor WALKER died in this city yesterday.

The Expected Steamer.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 28—10 P. M.

The steamship Arabia, now in her tenth day out from Liverpool, is looked for at any moment, but, as yet, there are no indications of her approach.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 28.

New-Orleans papers of Monday of last week are to hand, but they contain no news of interest.

Mr. BEAUMONT, of Grand County, (Wis.) claims to have discovered a plant that yields two fibrous products—one resembling cotton, and the other flax—that are particularly well adapted for the use of paper-makers. The Buffalo Express has given this matter some attention, having submitted specimens of the flax of the paper plant to the inspection and opinion of practical and experienced paper manufacturers. The plant grows readily, is easy of culture, and yields the flax abundantly—three to five tons to the acre. The product is worth $140 per ton. There is already a field of this plant in culture in Wisconsin. If this plant fulfils expectations, newspaper readers may look out for cheaper reading.

A REPORTER EXPELLED.—The City Council of Cincinnati have expelled the reporter of the Gazette. It appears a motion was made in the Council declaring steam whistles a nuisance, to which one of the Aldermen proposed an amendment, adding reporters also, which was passed, as it should be, as stupid. This the editor of the amendment took in dudgeon, and prevailed upon a majority of the Council to expel the reporter.

A LATE SUFFERER BEG OF FAME.—At a celebration of St. Andrew's Society, at Cincinnati, the following appeared in a bill of fare, under the head of wines: Hennessy Pale, Sherry of Cadiz, Gooseberry Champagne, Port Wine, Madeira, Old Port, Claret, Hock, Rhine Wine, Cordial Medoc, Scotch Whisky, Irish Whisky, Jamaica Spirits, Old Tom Gin, Old Brandy, Pale Ale, Porter, Bass' Pale Ale, Guinness' Porter, Scotch Ale, Edinburgh Ale, Belfast Ginger Wine, Belfast Ginger Beer, Belfast Toddy, Belfast Punch, Belfast Cordial, Belfast Tonic, Belfast Bitters, Belfast Sling, Belfast Cobbler, Belfast Bitter Beer, Belfast Bitter Ale, Belfast Bitter Cordial, Belfast Bitter Tonic, Belfast Bitter Sling, Belfast Bitter Cobbler, Belfast Bitter Punch, Belfast Bitter Toddy, Belfast Bitter Ginger Wine, Belfast Bitter Ginger Beer, Belfast Bitter Porter, Belfast Bitter Port Wine, Belfast Bitter Madeira, Belfast Bitter Old Port, Belfast Bitter Claret, Belfast Bitter Hock, Belfast Bitter Rhine Wine, Belfast Bitter Cordial Medoc, Belfast Bitter Scotch Whisky, Belfast Bitter Irish Whisky, Belfast Bitter Jamaica Spirits, Belfast Bitter Old Tom Gin, Belfast Bitter Old Brandy, Belfast Bitter Pale Ale, Belfast Bitter Porter, Belfast Bitter Bass' Pale Ale, Belfast Bitter Guinness' Porter, Belfast Bitter Scotch Ale, Belfast Bitter Edinburgh Ale, Belfast Bitter Belfast Ginger Wine, Belfast Bitter Belfast Ginger Beer, Belfast Bitter Belfast Toddy, Belfast Bitter Belfast Punch, Belfast Bitter Belfast Cordial, Belfast Bitter Belfast Tonic, Belfast Bitter Belfast Bitters, Belfast Bitter Belfast Sling, Belfast Bitter Belfast Cobbler, Belfast Bitter Belfast Bitter Beer, Belfast Bitter Belfast Bitter Ale, Belfast Bitter Belfast Bitter Cordial, Belfast Bitter Belfast Bitter Tonic, Belfast Bitter Belfast Bitter Sling, Belfast Bitter Belfast Bitter Cobbler, Belfast Bitter Belfast Bitter Punch, Belfast Bitter Belfast Bitter Toddy, Belfast Bitter Belfast Bitter Ginger Wine, Belfast Bitter Belfast Bitter Ginger Beer, 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[illegible] ... the history and present position of the ... [illegible] ...

So it is with the Church ... [illegible] ...

Such being our faith, we consistently refuse to be called by any man's name, were it Paul ... [illegible] ... like "Calvinists," "Lutherans," ... [illegible] ...

[illegible] ... "the Apostolic Churches" will sufficiently distinguish us from others, while it implies our claim to ... [illegible] ...

These remarks are sufficient, I trust, to make clear our position with reference to other parts of the Church, and the general character and purpose of the movement. It is a Catholic work of restoration, resting on the principle "that all the baptized

... are members of this Church, and that ... [illegible] ... every ... of the Church ... not contrary to each, ... thereby, to redeem it from its misuse, and to find for it its true place." In this spirit, and with these aims, have they labored; and the fruit of their labors is to be seen in the Churches which recognize their authority. The faith which they teach is none other than the common faith of Christendom as embodied in the three ... creeds, the Apostles', the Nicene and the Athanasian, which alone are used in their worship and at the ordination of ministers; but to what doctrines they give most prominence, will appear from the following statement:

Next, to the doctrine of the Holy and Ever Blessed Trinity, as held in the Catholic and Orthodox Church, the three most important truths are:

First—That the Son of God was made flesh and ... very Man ... [illegible] ... and as such might suffer in their stead.

Second—That Jesus Christ, having died for our sins, was raised from the dead, and being exalted to the right hand of the Father, ... the promise of the Holy Ghost, which he hath poured forth on those obedient to the faith, who hereby ... of one Spirit with Him, very members of His mystical body, the Church of God; ... holy will and commandments ... in the Church ... of the Body, and every ordinance of ... [illegible]

Third—That the Lord Jesus who by these means ... the Flock of God, ... will come again very speedily to raise the departed, to gather to Himself His living saints, to receive His Kingdom, and to exalt His own glory in the presence of God and of the holy angels.

These three doctrines; 1. The true Incarnation of the Son of God; 2. The Union of the Church with Him by the Holy Ghost, and its twofold effect, the sanctification of the Christian man, and the endowment of the Church; 3. The Advent of the Lord in glory, and the manifestation of His Kingdom, constitute all that is peculiar in the teaching of the Apostles, and are the root of all that has been developed in the Churches under them.

Next, as the ministries of the Church, we accept the enumeration given by St. Paul in his Epistle to the Ephesians, and exemplified in the history of the primitive Church—"He gave some Apostles, and some Prophets, and some Evangelists, and some Pastors and Teachers, for the perfecting of the saints for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ, till we all come unto a perfect man." And this four-fold ... in the Christian Ministry we believe not to be accidental or arbitrary, but to grow out of the essential constitution of man. The distinctive mark of the Apostolic Ministry is the word of wisdom, of authority, or of direction; that of the Prophetic Ministry, light, or revelation of things previously concealed or not discriminated; that of the Evangelist, reasonable word, convincing and reproving; and that of the Pastor, the word of persuasion and encouragement. The first of these ministries addresses itself immediately and directly to the will or determining faculty; the second appeals immediately to the imagination; the third, to the understanding and reasoning faculty; the fourth, to the affections, sympathies, and emotions. They are given to educate him in every department of his being, to remedy all his defects, to advance him to perfection. They are all needed as channels to convey to the Church the fullness of blessing that is in the Head; and so far as they are wanting, there is a hindering of the flow of life and strength from them. While, therefore, there are Apostles, Prophets, Evangelists and Pastors, whose labors are not confined to the limits of a congregation, and whose position is like that of the President and his Cabinet, or that of a general officer and his staff, there is also the same four-fold division in the Presbytery of each particular church, thus bringing to all the people the complete means of growth and edification. An Angel or Bishop, (called angel in the Seven Epistles in the Apocalypse, from his being, in his office, a messenger between God and men,) a body of priests, (some of whom may be Elders, "ruling in word and doctrine," some have prophetic gifts, some be fitted to preach the Gospel as Evangelists, and some have the sympathizing heart of the pastor,) and a body of deacons, with under-deacons and deaconesses,—these are the ministries in each fully organized congregation. In all the churches which have their full complement of members and ministers, there is divine worship throughout the year, morning and evening, at the fixed and invariable hours of 6 A. M. and 5 P. M., thus beginning and ending the day with prayer; and on every Lord's day the Holy Eucharist is celebrated as the great Christian sacrifice, and the Communion administered to all the faithful. Amongst the flocks thus brought under the rule of Apostles, the gifts of the Holy Ghost are more or less manifested, and supernatural actings of God's power are seen from time to time, as it may please Him to put them forth. They are rejoicing in the hope of the Lord's speedy appearing—the hope which animated the hearts of the Church in the beginning—and they look to be changed at his coming without tasting death, yet knowing that until He come they are righteously liable to this penalty of man's sin. They receive the Holy Scriptures as the word of God plenarily inspired, and are encouraged to use the fullest liberty in reading and meditating on them, while they are taught to look for light and authoritative exposition to the Church organized according to the will of God and filled with his spirit,—thus uniting the private judgment of the Protestant with the Church authority of the Romanist, and reconciling the freedom of the individual with the unity of the Body. They pay their tithes, not as an *assessment*, nor by constraint, (for there is no inquisition with it, nor is it made a condition of communion,) but freely, as unto God, to whom the earth belongs, and who has reserved that portion unto Himself; and they bring up their offerings besides, as they are prospered, and as their liberality prompts them, for the help of the poor, the carrying forth of the Gospel, and the maintenance of worship. This is always done in the service of the Eucharist, of which the Offertory forms an essential part. They remember them that have fallen asleep in the Lord, and pray, not for their deliverance from purgatorial fires, but that they may rest in His peace and awake to a glorious resurrection. They use in the worship of God all the holy rites that have found place in the Church, and the prayers that have come down consecrated from past generations; having first rescued them from all perversion, and arranged them in due order, according to the pattern given under the types of the Jewish Law, which was a foreshadowing of the Christian dispensation. Besides the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, there is the rite of Apostolic Confirmation for the conferring of the Holy Ghost, which is administered to candidates suitably prepared who have reached the age of 20. For the burdened penitent, there is the privilege of confession and absolution, but there is nothing "compulsory or inquisitorial" in it. For the sick, there is the ordinance of anointing by the Elders of the Church. Men are called to the priesthood by the voice of the Holy Ghost speaking through Prophets, (who are never the interpreters of their own words,) and they are ordained by the laying on of the hands of Apostles. There is no restraint laid upon any man's giving th[illegible]

... goods and ... [illegible] ...—it being ... though the ... with promiscuous gatherings, which are better suited to the preaching of the Evangelist.

There are some other misstatements in the article in the TIMES, but they are on minor points, and I will not occupy your valuable time in correcting them. I would only say, in conclusion, that nothing is ... [illegible] ... a grievous wrong to the truth. Upon this point I may be permitted to quote from an opponent, the Old Church Porch, generally supposed to be Dr. PUSEY, who says: "Much ... [illegible] ... rectitude of purpose of the Irvingites. I am glad to add ... of them, most good and holy men. And again: Their enthusiasm is strong and exciting; their ... faithful and energetic; their devotion and purity of life ... [illegible] ..."

In this City, where, I am sorry to say, you have greatly overestimated our numbers, the full organization of the church has not yet been reached; but there are daily morning and evening services and the celebration of the Eucharist every Sunday, and preaching in the evenings; and ... [illegible] ... ty in doing so. WILLIAM W. ANDREWS.

No. 10 Bleecker-street, Jan. 16, 1856.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

The Republican Platform of the Free-State Party—Result of the Election—Triumph of the Free-State Ticket—Jones Again Attempting to Make Arrests.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856.

The Free-State Party are beginning to assume distinctive Republican grounds. [illegible] ... convened in this city, in ... of a previous call, when the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The ... of Kansas have ... endeavored by every means within their power to cultivate relations of friendship and amity with their Pro-Slavery brethren in Missouri, and whereas those advances, instead of being met in a spirit of conciliation, have been met by outrages the most brutal and ... [illegible] ... the conclusion, that the institution of Slavery possesses within itself elements of injustice, intolerance and aggression, not only to the enslaved, but to all those who prefer Free Territory to Slave Territory— ... in endangering not only our lives and liberties, but the perpetuity of our glorious Republic. Therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the determination on the part of the slave power to destroy and take away the rights which as American citizens belong to us, it is our duty to unfurl our banner to the breeze, and adopt as our motto a Free Government in Kansas without delay—emanating from the people, and responsible to them—non-interference with the institution of Slavery in the States where it now exists, but opposition to its further extension.

Upon this platform the prominent and leading men of the Party in this vicinity took their stand. Col. LANE made a speech fully endorsing the resolution. He thought the time had come for the people of Kansas to speak on the subject of the further extension of Slavery. He pledged himself to the position. It will be seen that this gentleman is progressing in his views. For men who voted for the bill organizing this Territory now to assume the position that there shall be no more Slave territory, shows how rapidly the Republican idea is changing the whole face of American politics.

Dr. ROBINSON also spoke in favor of the resolution, which has always been the ground held by him. Its full endorsement was made by Messrs. EMERY, SMITH, LOWRY and others.

The meeting was composed of the citizens of the First District chiefly, but Lawrence is the head of Kansas politics, and as she leads the way the Party will follow.

The following resolution was also unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A deputation of several of our fellow citizens, in whose ability, patriotism and attachment to the true interests of Kansas we have full confidence, have been appointed by the Executive Committee to plead our cause before the people of the several States, therefore

Resolved, That we indorse the movement, and recommend the persons thus selected, as reliable and firm defenders of freedom in Kansas.

The gentlemen composing this delegation will leave the last of this month.

JAN. 16.—Yesterday the election of State officers came off, and with quiet tranquility so far as now heard from. ROBINSON is beyond doubt elected by a large majority, the bolting ticket having made but little progress. Lawrence gave the regular ticket a good indorsement. The vote throughout the Territory will be pretty full, except in Leavenworth, Kickapoo, Atchison, and [illegible] other towns on the river where we expect no polls were opened, on account of absolute fear of loss of life and property. The Mayor of Leavenworth issued a proclamation forbidding the holding of any election, as he deemed it unsafe so to do. The former Mayor, I learn, has resigned, who was a professed Free-State man, the new one is not.

The Pro-Slavery Party in this precinct came forward and voted generally for Black Law men. They did it through fear that the State organization might amount to something, and if it did, they said they wished to be represented. But the regular Free-State ticket was elected.

More arrests for crimes have been attempted by Sheriff JONES. He succeeded in arresting two men, charged with stealing. They were guilty of some flagrant crimes, and no interference was offered, more on this account than on any other. One of them, however, presented a revolver to JONES, and said he would not be taken. JONES afterwards succeeded in getting him. This was last week; but to-day, after the criminal was bound over, and JONES was about taking him to a place of safe-keeping, the wife of the offender came forward, took her husband by the arm, and told the Sheriff he could not go; whereupon JONES advanced to take him, when she drew a revolver, cocked it and raised it, bidding him not to touch her husband, if he did, she would shoot. This was in the street, in front of the Magistrate's office. A large crowd at once gathered round, and sent up a loud laugh, much to the chagrin of JONES. This happened late this afternoon, and the prisoner will be in *her* custody, instead of the Sheriff's, to-night. What the result will be, no one can tell. The woman was from Massachusetts. Names may be necessary hereafter.

Another man, charged with being engaged in robbing a tailor's shop, refused to be arrested on any terms. JONES then addressed Dr. ROBINSON and Col. LANE the following note:

LAWRENCE, Jan. 15, 1856.

GENERALS ROBINSON AND LANE—Gentlemen: Did you or did you not pledge yourselves, at a council held at Franklin, on the —— day of December last, to assist me, as Sheriff, in the arrest of any person in Lawrence, against whom I might have a writ, and to furnish me with a posse to enable me to do so?

Respectfully, SAMUEL J. JONES,
Sheriff Douglas County, K. T.

Here is the answer:

LAWRENCE CITY, Jan. 16, 1856.

SIR: In answer to your note of yesterday, we state that, at the time and place mentioned, we may have said that we would render ... [illegible] ... in the service of any legal process in this city; and, also, that no forcible resistance would be made to the arrest, by you, of one of the rescuers of BRANSON, as we desired to test the validity of the enactment of the body that met at the Mission, called the Kansas Legislature, by an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Yours respectfully,

C. ROBINSON,
J. H. LANE.

(Signed.)

S. J. JONES, Esq., Present.

These notes passed, and to-day Mr. JONES has sent another note, asking if they acknowledge him as the Sheriff of Douglas County—if they acknowledge the Territorial Laws, and if they will furnish a person to enforce them. The answer to this has not been given, but it will most likely be that Generals ROBINSON and LANE do not acknowledge ... [illegible] ... to catechise them. Were I to answer him, I would refer him to the platform of the Free-State Party, which repudiates and ignores the Legislature.

I am fully convinced ... [illegible] ... Governor ... he will put ... [illegible] ... All not. The ... attempted ... stopped—probably ... seen the end of our troubles. [illegible]

Colonel Montgomery and the "Pawnee Speculation."

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

[illegible] ... Saturday, Jan. 5, 1856.

In connection with the recent Court-Martial of Col. MONTGOMERY, for alleged complicity in the "Pawnee" speculation, used by the Administration as a pretext for the removal of Gov. REEDER, some facts concerning that enterprise may not be uninteresting. It is well understood that the subject of this Court-Martial ... [illegible] ... whose conduct ... technical consistency of JEFF. DAVIS.

[illegible] ... define it immediately, he, without any survey, established ... promulgated ... the ground he could ... [illegible] ... until he could ... [illegible]

In the following ... as yet being ... letter to Col. MONTGOMERY, stating the necessity of a town in that vicinity, and requesting him to exclude from the Reserve ... [illegible] ... Col. MONTGOMERY ... clearly would not be needed in the Reserve, and that he would not include it in the survey.

This point was then entered upon by these gentlemen, and the town of Pawnee located. All this was before Gov. REEDER, or any other Territorial officer, had entered the Territory. When the five Territorial officers came on, the Stockholders gave each one a share in the town, as simple men, Col. MONTGOMERY and all the officers in the garrison informing them that the town was not in the reserve.

In due time the survey was made, and all the ground included in the reserve which was needed for saw-mill, timber, pasture, hay, &c., for the post, while Pawnee was excluded, according to the promise of Col. MONTGOMERY made in September. This survey was made in December, 1854, and returned to the Department in February, 1855.

In the meantime the Pro-Slavery Party, fearing that Gov. REEDER ... [illegible] ... of a Pennsylvania settlement, became ... to it ... violent ... and bringing all their influence to bear on the Secretary of War ... [illegible] ... General, had approved Col. MONTGOMERY's survey ... Gov. DAVIS ... it include Pawnee. ... [illegible] ... had issued his Proclamation calling the Legislature there. ... [illegible]

At the same time he sent Gens. CLARKE and CHURCHILL to Fort Riley with instructions to investigate the course of Col. MONTGOMERY, &c. And these experienced and intelligent officers remained there some time collecting facts, and finally reported. It is generally believed that this report ... Pawnee from the reserve, as Col. MONTGOMERY had done, and fully exculpated him ... The Colonel was then ordered off to the Sioux war, and left, believing that he had been fully vindicated.

After this came Gov. REEDER's removal, and the necessity of the President's specifying cause. Nothing better offered than "Pawnee." But as the ... [illegible] ... charges against him were ... by the Secretary of War himself, and he was recalled from the Sioux war and subjected to the Court-martial at Leavenworth, the result of which is suspension. He has the misfortune to be a Pennsylvanian.

And from these causes, has the flourishing town of "Pawnee" been ... removed by force—the improvements rendered worthless. Verily, political vengeance is not slow in its visitations.

The above facts are all from sources entirely authentic, and may be fully relied on. LITERAL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ignorance of the British Press on American Affairs.

The London Herald on the British Enlistment Affair.

NUMBER ONE.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25, 1856.

No intelligent American who attempts to keep himself posted up in regard to the course of the London Press, can fail to be struck by its almost inconceivable ignorance and stupidity relative to the United States and their affairs. These characteristics were especially pressed upon our attention by the famous article of the London *Times* of the 25th October last, which was based upon two ridiculous ideas,—the first, that the Port of New-York was filled with Russian privateers, and the other, that some practical movement of Irishmen for the capture of Ireland, was going on here. The same spirit of mingled ignorance and malicious misrepresentation, especially on the subject of the British enlistments in the United States has, from that day to this, pervaded all the London journals so far as I have observed, except the *Telegraph* and the *Mercantile Gazette*. These discreditable traits are particularly noticeable in the *Times*, *Chronicle* and *Herald*. The *Post* has blundered to some extent, but neither so egregiously nor maliciously; and the *Telegraph*, alone of the prominent dailies, seems to have been actuated by an earnest desire to learn and disseminate the truth, whether it should be pleasing to English or to American ears.

I desire to call the attention of the American people to these facts, and show to what an extent British ignorance, falsehood and malice are capable of going when treating of the United States. There could be no better illustration of my subject than is furnished by the leader of the London *Herald* of Dec. 20, which undertakes to give an authentic history of the whole British enlistment affair, while, in fact, nearly every one of its statements is a deliberate falsehood, contrary to perfectly notorious facts, to such a degree that it is inconceivable how any respectable journal could ever be induced to publish such trash. I propose to dissect this article, to expose its falsehoods, and to show that it is impossible even to plead unintentional error in its defence. Such mere imposition upon the public of England can have no effect except to keep it in a state of delusion, and subject it to the greater pain and disappointment when the official dispatches are communicated to Congress and to Parliament, and the naked facts are thus revealed and placed beyond doubt. I proceed to copy the London article, statement by statement, and add to each the necessary comment.

"We believe it will be found, notwithstanding all that has been said and written upon the recent American difficulty, the bluster on the other side of the Atlantic, and the excitement so irrationally created by certain 'public writers' on this, that the true history of the affair has yet to be told, and when that history comes to be generally known, we do not doubt to which side public opinion will eventually incline. In plain language, the American Government, when the facts are properly brought out, will appear, not only to disadvantage, but in a light by no means creditable to the administration of any country.

"There is no doubt, then, that the formation of a foreign legion in America was the result of numerous applications for service on the part of American volunteers, and that, in the first instance, many of the applicants were actually introduced and recommended by the American authorities."

Where, in the history of this affair, is to be found the least shadow of proof that "the formation of a foreign legion in America was the result of numerous applications," ... "many of the applicants were actually introduced and recommended by the American authorities." This was never charged before—never heard of before—never was ... [illegible] ... cover will be claimed by Mr. CRAMPTON. It is utterly false.

"Suggestions relative to the ... [illegible] ..."

I deny that ... [illegible] ... whether your correspondent or the *Herald* is correct, "at the instance it would seem—at all events with the knowledge and consent—of the American Secretary of State."

So far from this being true, Mr. CRAMPTON was earnestly forewarned by Mr. MARCY not to attempt any such enlistments, on any pretence whatever.

"The British Government had sanctioned the embodiment of a Foreign Legion in Nova Scotia; and ... the American Government at its word, relying, moreover, on the supposed sympathy of the American Republic with a struggle for freedom and the rights of nations, ... an official from Nova Scotia (the Provincial Secretary, we believe,) was directed to repair to Washington and ... communicate with the United States Government on the subject of a foreign enlistment."

The twice-repeated falsehood of the latter quotation is answered by the paragraph which precedes it. It is utterly false that any interview was had with Mr. MARCY ... on the subject, except that with Mr. HOWE, already referred to,—or that any ... [illegible] ... except that ... from Mr. CRAMPTON ... as a gentleman that he would have nothing whatever to do with any attempt to draw recruits from the United States.

"This was done, and all ... was referred to the ... of the British Government."

[illegible] ... notwithstanding that the evidence produced on the HERTZ trial conclusively shows ... [illegible] ... agents. If the Government of the United States ... [illegible] ... the necessity of all this British caution? Men don't skulk in the dark, when they have nothing to fear by appearing in the daylight.

"The enlistment ... had hardly commenced when the British Consul at Cincinnati was arrested, and the law of the Union put in motion against all concerned in the ..."

False again ... [illegible] ... proceedings in New-York and Boston against the ... [illegible]

"This was bad enough, but worse remains. Mr. CALEB CUSHING and Mr. MARCY were at issue as to the interpretation of the law. According to the latter, ... strictly legal ... according to the Attorney-General, the law might and should be ... [illegible]"

[illegible] ... between the officers named ... strictly legal or not, ... [illegible]

"... utable trial of HENRY HERTZ nominally, in reality of Mr. CRAMPTON, ensued at Philadelphia."

One truth at last, though not intentional. The trial of HERTZ was "disreputable"—to the British Government. Though nominally the trial of HERTZ, it was not in reality the trial of Mr. CRAMPTON, but of his Government.

"At this trial two foreign witnesses, STROBEL and BUDGETT, were produced, and the conduct of our representative at Washington was made the subject of the ... of these vagabonds."

Why "foreign witnesses"? All the parties concerned were foreigners—both principals and agents. The chief falsehood here is in the implication that the whole prosecution depended upon "two witnesses" only. Now, it is notorious that there were several witnesses; but, above all, that a dozen autograph letters of Mr. CRAMPTON and other well known British agents, were produced upon the trial, and that these thoroughly sustained the lying witnesses in every point. Indeed, the facts proved have never been denied. It is notorious, that they were ... and that the British Government admits them.

"As might have been anticipated, the thing was too great even for a Yankee Court of Justice."

How "too great"? ... [illegible] ...

[illegible] ... the slightest attempt was made to impeach the testimony of these witnesses. ... [illegible] ... contradicted.

"An effort equally unsuccessful, was then made to implicate Mr. MATHEW, our able and respected Consul at Philadelphia. That this attempt failed, is not the fault of that functionary, who in the United States combines the office of public prosecutor with that of detective."

Again false, although it was proven incidentally on the trial, that Mr. MATHEW, as well as Consul BARCLAY and Mr. CRAMPTON, was implicated in the recruiting.

"Mr. MATHEW, who very properly would not condescend to answer the charges of the creature HERTZ."

Indeed! Mr. MATHEW was never asked to do any such thing,—although he did volunteer a letter in his own defence which was read in the preliminary proceedings in HERTZ's case. "Was deprived by the Attorney-General of the opportunity of making his defence in the legitimate way, and Mr. CUSHING, foiled in his attempts to 'stretch the law,' fell back upon his ability as a writer of State papers, and gave to the world those productions, which for grossness, vulgarity, daring assertion and inconclusiveness, are unsurpassed by anything ever recognized by the Government of a civilized country."

Another falsehood. What Mr. MATHEW was deprived of, was an opportunity to write an impertinent letter to the Court, which neither he nor anybody else—President, King or Clown—in either England or the United States could be permitted to do. But, as is well known to every one who knows anything of the facts, he was invited to "make his defence" in the only "legitimate way," by coming forward in Court as a witness, and contradicting the charges against him on oath. This he failed to do. Again, Mr. CUSHING did not attempt to "stretch the law," and if he did he certainly was not "foiled," for the parties were convicted. The charges of "grossness" and "vulgarity" are simply ridiculous, as everybody knows. As to whether his "State papers" were "daring" will depend on the conclusion of this discussion; and whether he stated the law correctly or not we shall see when the dispatches to the British Government get out.

"Such is an outline of the origin of the late threatened misunderstanding with the United States. That it should have been treated with contempt by the honest portion of the American community is no more than we should have expected."

"Treated with contempt" indeed,—when the only and the steady complaint, and the just complaint, too, "*of the American community*" is, that the President did not instantly and peremptorily dismiss from the country the official agents of the British Government, as soon as their violation of our laws was discovered. "That a plot should have been laid by certain members of the American Government to implicate our officials,"—this is rich and refreshing really. Did our Government by a plot get the "*Foreign Legion*" bill passed in the British Parliament? Did it plot to get Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT to carry it out on American soil? Did we lay a plot to trap Lord CLARENDON into instructing Mr. CRAMPTON to superintend the enlistment scheme in the United States? Did we plot to get CRAMPTON to spend two months in Canada to complete his arrangements for this purpose? Did we plot with him to correspond with STROBEL and HERTZ, and induce him to write the four published letters implicating himself, to say nothing of those which yet remain unpublished? What shallow nonsense is this charge that certain members of the American Government laid a plot to entrap British officials, which succeeded so perfectly in all this variety of detail! Does a sensible man believe a word of it? "In order to get up an electioneering cry against this country, is also intelligible, when we know the character of the men who are the most pushing and violent in the Cabinet of Washington. We could name the individuals we refer to, and to show that we are not altogether astray in our estimate, we may say that our remarks do not apply to Mr. Secretary MARCY, nor even to President PIERCE."

If it was the purpose of our Government to "get up an electioneering cry," it went the wrong way to work, for the way to do that would have been by sending Mr. CRAMPTON home in the beginning, just as promptly as Mr. BULWER was banished from Madrid. Our people will excuse and applaud boldness, ... [illegible] ... timidity or hesitation engenders contempt. Who does the *Herald* refer to as the "most pushing and ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... Government; and I will venture to ... [illegible] ... Lord CLARENDON, he will be of opinion that the ... is just about as wicked.

[illegible]

"This whole paragraph ... [illegible] ... course of the United States ... CRAMPTON ... conduct towards us of ... [illegible]

"England seems to forget ... [illegible]

"The Yankee may bluster and rave, and when the opportunity offers exploit his ... [illegible] ... Philadelphia."

[illegible]

"But against ... the explosion must be ... the solid barrier of Yankee commercial interests. The cotton South, ... of the West, all depend on peace and ... [illegible]."

This is an ... intimation ... [illegible] ... I appeal to Lord ... [illegible] ... Besides, it would be as well to remember, that we declared war against England in 1812, and not she against the United States, and we can better afford to do so now than then.

"Furthermore, the United States, for their extent and pretensions, constitute in reality anything but a formidable power."

As we have beaten England twice it surely is not for her to say we are not "formidable." ... [illegible] ... And besides, she says we now think of making war against her again.

"They have an enormous amount ... So cruel, so insupportable has their Slavery become, that the landing of a few thousand colored troops on the Southern coast, would kindle a servile war which would become a war of extermination."

England tried this very thing in 1814, and never got beyond General JACKSON's cotton bags. She did, at that time, succeed in running away with a few negro slaves, and afterwards, by the Treaty of Ghent, paid for them in hard cash! It would seem that John Bull has forgotten the battle of New-Orleans.

"Let the Union bluster about an army of 200,000 men and the annexation of the British Provinces; these Provinces laugh them to scorn."

"There is no hostility between the United States and the British North American Colonies; and it is superlatively ridiculous to pretend that the latter could resist the United States in a serious attempt at their conquest—for almost any of the Western States of the Union would cheerfully take the contract therefor at very moderate rates."

"They could gain nothing by an incorporation with the Union, but would lose some of their most solid political advantages."

If you had the room for it, the best possible answer to this closing sentence would be an article from the Montreal *Argus* of the 4th inst., on the President's Message, which ... [illegible] ... prosperity and happiness of the people ... [illegible]

METEOROLOGY.—An arrangement has been made between Professor HENRY and Judge MASON, by which the system of meteorological observations heretofore conducted by the Smithsonian Institution will hereafter be executed under the direction of the Patent Office, the results of which are to be included in the agricultural reports. The points to be investigated are the conditions of the atmosphere by the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, clouds, wind, rain and snow, ... [illegible] ... time of occurrence and the direction of thunder-storms; time of occurrence and direction, ... observer of lightning ..., whether zigzag, forked or diffused; objects stricken by lightning—as trees, buildings, and the like; time of occurrence, width, and direction ... and effect of tornadoes, and whether attended by electricity or hail, and the time of occurrence, ... and ... hail-storms, with the size and quantity of ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Resolved, That the condition of our Post-Office system [illegible] wholly inadequate to meet the wants [illegible] of our people. [illegible]

[illegible]

The following gentlemen were then appointed as the Committee [illegible]:

Hon. Fernando Wood,	Hon. James Harper,
Robert B. Coleman?,	Thomas B. Stillman,
Wm. H. Appleton,	Theodore Sedgwick,
James Lee,	John E. Williams,
George H. Moore,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Robert L. Stewart,	William E. Duncan,
Peter Cooper,	James Brown,
Pliny Miles.	

Mr. Miles proposed that Mr. Tilmbrow? be Chairman of the Committee, which was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Beecher—The Arts of Athens.

Mr. Beecher lectured last night, before and in behalf of the [illegible] Literary Institute, upon the "Arts of Athens." We sketch briefly the lecturer's [illegible]. He was loudly applauded, of course, as the [illegible] were made, and the audience was large.

The end of art in Greece was that of engraving on the hearts of the citizens an abiding faith in their duty to the Gods, and a pervading sense of their obligations to the State. Her religious festivals clustered round her political institutions. Her political institutions conduced to the development of her truly popular arts. Babylon, and Persia, and Egypt, were lands of bondage, in which the individuality of mankind was swallowed up [illegible]. Greece was the land—the only land—of human freedom and human dignity. [illegible]

[illegible] to the republican scholar, above all—they tower as the trophies and triumphal tombs of Marathon and Salamis. [illegible] that, long before the Parthenon had spread its [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Unlike Athens, one of her ruins, she prepared no funeral tomb for herself. [illegible]

[illegible]

The City Inspector sent in the following nominations of Health Wardens:

Fourth Ward, William Woodard?, M.D.

Nineteenth Ward, Charles L. Frost.

The nominations were each confirmed.

Joseph R. Taylor sent in the name of Walter Oakley? as Deputy Collector of Assessments in place of Julius Johnson, removed. Confirmed.

A communication was received from Elijah F. Purdy, Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings, nominating Charles Stephens as Clerk in his Department, in place of John A. Lindale, resigned. It created some sensation, as it was understood that James Irving was now Superintendent. The communication was tabled.

SNOW EMBANKMENTS.

Ald. Fulmer offered a petition and resolution against the Railroad Companies being allowed to block up the streets by banking up the snow alongside of their tracks. A long debate ensued. Finally the papers were referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole. An appropriation of $2,000 was made to the Fire Department Fund. It was moved that $3,000 be appropriated for the purpose of celebrating the 22d of February, Washington's Birthday, instead of $1,000 as proposed. An amendment that none of the money should be expended for refreshments was [illegible] called, he replied, "I love a good cigar: I vote No!" [Great laughter, and]

A Voice—Good for the new reformer! [Renewed laughter.]

A host of patriotic and humorous speeches were thereupon made. Everybody had some suggestion to put in.

NO LIQUOR.

Alderman Varian moved as an amendment that no part of the sum should be spent for intoxicating liquors, which was carried. The following was the vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Brown, Healy?, Hoffmire, Fox, Voorhis, Griffith, Jackson, Briggs, Monaghan, Fulmer, Ely, McGown?, Varian and Drake—14.

Negative—Aldermen Cornwin?, Clancy, Tucker, Steers?, Barker, Valentine and Herrick—7.

[illegible]

A further amendment was then adopted, that the money in question be equally divided between the Veteran Corps of 1812 and the New-York Mexican Volunteers.

A very long debate ensued pro and con, concerning the final adoption of the original resolution as amended. The Aldermen then refused to reconsider the last amendment.

The Board thereupon adjourned until Thursday next, by 11 to 9, without passing upon the resolution.

Mr. Peter Cooper's Torpedo.

Peter Cooper, Esq., has long been known as a philanthropist. As a designer of instruments of death he enjoys a narrower celebrity. But it seems that he is not without hopes of doing some good to the world, in even this grim way. He sends us the following for publication. We wouldn't be skeptical, but we would just suggest, whether a small boat line wouldn't answer better than the fine steel wire—besides being more used to submarine service. However, we believe the torpedo will work about as well as the third-story water-tank on the City Hall, which Mr. Cooper suggested as a precaution against large fires, a year or two ago.

[illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The possibility that our country may soon be involved in a war with England, has led me to recommend a means by which an enemy's vessels may be destroyed, as soon as they come within ten miles of our shore.

In the course of my reflections upon this subject, my mind has gone back to an experimental torpedo that I made, intending to send it out with the vessel that carried provisions, and various articles to aid the Greeks in their struggle for national independence. Not having the torpedo ready when that vessel sailed, it did not go, and was afterwards destroyed by the burning of one of my buildings.

This torpedo (a peace maker as I will call it) was a small vessel with a rotary steam engine driving a screw propeller. The steam was generated by a mass of red hot iron placed in a cavity answering to a fire-place in the boiler, which caused steam to generate with great rapidity. The torpedo vessel was formed like a tube, sharpened at both ends, carrying the torpedo, fastened by a crooked iron to the bow, at a distance of about two feet, so that the discharge of the torpedo, caused by striking the vessel, would only bend the iron without injuring the vessel. This vessel can be steered and guided with positive certainty by a person on shore, directly to the object intended to be destroyed. This can be accomplished by two rudders placed on the stern of the vessel. One of these rudders is to guide the vessel with its torpedo in the proper direction and the other is to cause to dive under the water when desired, and to bring it again to the surface, to show the person steering when it is going in a right line toward the vessel to be destroyed.

In order to enable the person to steer this torpedo with certainty, and remain on shore, he will require four reels, containing any desired length of fine steel wire to be coiled upon these reels. The ends of these wires are to be fastened to the ends of the tillers or rudders, and must be allowed to run off these reels as the vessel recedes from the shore. The person on shore, by holding on to either one or the other of these wires, (or tiller ropes,) can give the true direction to the torpedo vessel. This vessel may be drawn back after the explosion, by the reels and wires, and again charged for another explosion.

Such a torpedo vessel can be driven with great velocity by a variety of the gases, or by compressed air under high pressure, to be worked off in the same manner as steam.

The torpedo vessel can be sent and guided at night with more certainty than it can by daylight. At night the vessel can carry a light with its dark side towards the object to be destroyed, and thus, while it cannot be seen by the vessel to be destroyed, it will be a safe guide to the person giving direction to the torpedo.

Such an instrument of certain destruction to every hostile ship will, I trust, prevent the landing of armies, and render it impossible to supply them with provisions, and thus bring about peace and friendly commerce throughout the world.

New-York, Jan. 28, 1856. PETER COOPER.

New-York, Monday, Jan. 28, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your notice of the "Panorama of China and Japan Illustrated," misrepresents me and my friend, Mr. West.

I am not connected with "Live-Oak Clubs." My politics are "strict adherence to the Constitution, and discouragement of white immigration from Europe." My Americanism extends to all adopted citizens but black ones. My Hard Democracy is as far from Know-Nothingism as the sun from a dark lantern.

Mr. George R. West, aided by Messrs. "Kyle" and Dallas, painted the greater portions of both China and Japan Illustrated; therefore the preference given by your article to Mr. Heine is unjust.

I class the labors of Mr. West, during eight years' exposure in the far interior of the hostile Chinese Empire, while repairing, at his own expense, the national loss of the sketches of the Chinese Expedition, as heroism, and of the nature of the services of Fremont, Maury and Kane. You have a perfect right to differ from me in that conclusion.

Please correct the misrepresentations and oblige,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. LANDER.

Certainly. One of the gentlemen who took part in the exhibition assures us that not half the gas was let on during the unrolling of the first picture—a sufficient reason why it seemed much inferior to its successor, which was properly illuminated. We said nothing about Mr. L.'s politics.

Refusing Aid to the Tract Society.

The Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, over which Rev. Dr. Storrs is the settled pastor, is one of the oldest, largest, and most influential churches of the Congregational denomination in this vicinity. It has also, as a whole, hitherto been considered as occupying middle ground on the subject of Slavery. On Thursday evening last, at the annual meeting for the election of officers, and other business, the question came up of arranging for the monthly collections of the Church, for various benevolent objects, among which was the American Tract Society. After a somewhat protracted discussion in which the pastor and some of the principal laymen of the Church participated, it was decided by vote to take up no collection for the American Tract Society the present year. Dr. Storrs embraced the opportunity to say that he would not by word or deed indorse the management of that Institution [illegible]

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Fight in a Cell at the Tombs—Death of One of the Prisoners.

Considerable excitement was caused yesterday in and about the City Prison, by the announcement that one of the prisoners had been killed in his cell the night previous by a fellow-prisoner. Coroner Hilton was summoned to investigate the circumstances, and from the evidence taken before him, it appears that Daniel McClean, Michael Collins, Samuel McGhue and Edward Butler were, on Sunday night, committed to the same cell for intoxication. McClean and Collins slept on the same mattress, and during the night the former thinking that Collins was monopolizing more than his share of the bed, gave him a kick and told him to "lie over." Collins, not liking such a proceeding, struck his bed-fellow, and then both clinched and struggled together for some moments. Another of the prisoners, more sober than his cell-mates, fearing something serious might result from the affray, called the aid of one of the watchmen, who on arriving found the disturbance to have ceased. Deeming it advisable to remove some of the prisoners from the cell to prevent a repetition of the quarrel, he entered it, and on going up to McClean, who was lying on the floor, he was found to be dead.

The doctors who made the post mortem examination found no marks of violence on the deceased, except some apparently slight bruises about the head and face. They were of opinion that the deceased had died of serous apoplexy, hastened, it might be, by the violence which he had received during the scuffle with Collins. The Jury declared, "That Daniel McLean came to his death from serous apoplexy; further, that his death was hastened by injury at the hands of Michael Collins."

Extraordinary Case of Housebreaking.

A very extraordinary case of housebreaking occurred in the Seventh Ward on Sunday. About 4 o'clock in the morning of that day, a burglar entered the residence of Mr. Jas. E. Holmes, No. 18 Rutgers place, through a back parlor window, and after gaining the first floor he lighted the gas and commenced to search for plunder. Being unable to find anything of value there, he went into the entry and took two cloaks from the clothes-stand. He then went into the basement, the door of which he forced open, and there also lighted the gas. He then commenced to coolly ransack the closets and pantries, and found a quantity of silver-plated ware, which, supposing it to be genuine, he broke up in small pieces, that he might the more readily carry it away. He remained in the house about three-quarters of an hour, but his operations were carried on so silently that none of the inmates of the house were aroused from their slumbers. The thief, having concluded to depart with his plunder, looked out the basement door to see where the coast was clear, when he was espied by officer Quinlan, of the Seventh Ward, who happened to be passing on his beat. The officer thinking that all was not right, went down to the basement, whereupon the burglar retreated back into the house, locking the door as he went. The officer then alarmed Mr. Holmes, and called to his assistance several other Policemen, who began a search throughout the premises, but the thief was nowhere to be found. His footsteps, however, were traced through the snow in the yard, and over the fence leading to the premises of Mr. Freeborn, fronting on Madison-street, but nothing further of him could be found, although Mr. Freeborn's cellar was searched. The officers, believing him to be still somewhere in the neighborhood, continued their watch.

About 8 o'clock a servant girl in the employ of Mr. Freeborn went into the cellar with a light to get some coal, when to her horror she discovered a man sitting on a barrel in a dark corner. She screamed and ran, whereupon the burglar dashed past her through the basement and out to Madison-street, up through which he ran to Clinton-street, pursued by Mr. Freeborn and a crowd of men and boys. The police also were soon on his trail, and the pursuit became exciting. On reaching Clinton-street the fugitive made a desperate effort to escape by running down Henry-street, but before he got half way to Jefferson-street he was grabbed by Sergeant Dufien?, who took him to the Seventh Ward Station-house.

On his person was found a double-barreled pistol, heavily charged, a silver spoon marked "J. M. H.," and belonging to Mr. Holmes, a pair of burglar's nippers and [illegible]. He gave his name as George J. Taylor, aged 22, born in Connecticut, and a cooper by trade. He said he was married and lived with his wife in Greenwich-street.

Taylor was locked up in one of the cells at the Station-house, from which he managed to break out, but before having a chance to escape from the building he was detected [illegible].

He was yesterday taken before Justice Wood, at the Essex Market Police Court, who committed him for trial.

[illegible]

Pickpockets in Church.

The congregation of the Roman Catholic Church in Sixteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, have for some time been much annoyed by the depredations of a gang of pickpockets, who have congregated there on Sundays, in pursuit of their profession. Officer [illegible], of the Eighteenth Ward, has been recently detailed there to look after the thieves, and on Sunday last he succeeded in arresting two suspicious fellows—one in the morning and one in the afternoon—who were acting strangely, and could not give a satisfactory explanation of themselves. One of them gave his name as John Wilson [illegible] he observed the officer approaching towards him, [illegible]. At the spot where he fell a pocket-book containing a small sum of money, was found, supposed [illegible]. Both the accused were committed for examination by Justice [illegible], at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Miscellaneous.

A SAILOR DROWNED.

A sailor, named John [illegible], attached to the bark [illegible], lying at the foot of [illegible], East River, was drowned on Saturday evening, [illegible]. His body was recovered yesterday, when an inquest [illegible]. [illegible] aged 31 years.

SIDEWALK ACCIDENTS.

The slippery condition of the sidewalks renders pedestrianism somewhat dangerous. A number of persons were [illegible] yesterday and the previous evening. Yesterday a woman named Mary [illegible], at the corner of Spring and Mulberry streets [illegible]. She was taken to the Hospital. On Sunday evening [illegible] street, and [illegible]. The police conveyed him to the Hospital.

Patrick Boylan had his leg fractured on Sunday by [illegible] at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Adjourned.

Superior Court.—Nos. [illegible]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Jan. 28.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The case of Edward L. Tinklepaugh, who was indicted for obstructing a United States officer in the discharge of his duty, on motion of F. B. Cutting, [illegible] went over to the April term.

The case of Goodyear vs. Day, in equity, was then argued by Mr. Cutting, for the plaintiff, and by Mr. Brady, for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 28.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Mr. Dillon yesterday announced to the Court the fact that Judge Denio, of the Court of Appeals, had appointed Judge Harris to hear the motion to confirm the report of the Commissioners in the matter of the opening of Central Park. He moved that the case be set down for to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, which was done.

It is expected and desired that something will now be accomplished in settling this important matter.

Before Hon. Justice Whiting.

Hahn vs. Barnes.—In this case, which was reported in yesterday's Times, the Court read an opinion, deciding that the order should be referred to Philo T. Ruggles, and that notice must be given to the plaintiff and to the sureties.

Rodman et al. vs. Gifford.—Motion to dissolve injunction granted, with $10 costs.

[illegible] vs. Green et al.—Respondent is entitled to but one bill of costs.

Ayres vs. Culver et al.—Injunction order must be dissolved, with $10 costs.

Bernard vs. Terrig.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Lennett vs. Bennett.—Not sufficient proof of marriage.

Landa vs. Landau.—Must be referred back to referee, to take proof of marriage.

[illegible]

In the matter of Wm. H. Connolly and Margaret M. Connolly, with a writ of [illegible].—These parties were again in Court yesterday, to receive the decision of the Court in relation to the motion made on Saturday, and reported in yesterday's Times. His Honor decided that the commitment was regular, and therefore remanded the prisoners to custody, until the officers should arrive to take them to Boston.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

St. John vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York.—Mr. Geo. S. St. John is the occupant of the premises Nos. 17 and 19 Catharine-slip, which he uses as a refectory and lodging-house. The City, he alleges, allowed certain stalls or booths to be erected on the sidewalk and street adjoining the Catharine Market, and near to the plaintiff's premises, which were used for selling fish, vegetables, &c., by which filth and dirt were collected, and as a matter of course business was driven from Mr. St. John's hotel to more pure regions. The plaintiff therefore brings a suit to recover the amount of injury done him by reason of allowing this nuisance to be created, and lays the amount of damages at $2,000.

The City set up a general denial. It was proved, however, that the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps had granted certain persons permission to put up these booths, and the tenants paid rent to the Clerk of the Market.

The case is still on trial.

For plaintiff, J. B. Stephens and Mr. A. J. Willard. For defendants, Mr. Sickles.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

In re Giles vs. Flagg—This case, which is to test the right of the parties to the election for the office of Comptroller, came up on motion to allow the defendant twenty days additional time to file his answer to the complaint.

The Case of Baker and Others for the Murder of Poole—[illegible] for the Murder of his Wife by Poison, and the Forgery on the Chemical Bank.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

The People vs. Lewis Baker and others, indicted for the Murder of William Poole.—Yesterday was set down for the second trial of this important case, and a panel of Jurors were in attendance, the most of them having formed or expressed an opinion. Baker was in Court, and Horace F. Clark appeared as his counsel.

The District-Attorney said he desired to call on an indictment against Baker and others, and he intended to put all the parties together on their trial if the other side did not object.

Mr. Clark said he was at this present time engaged in an important cause now on trial before Judge Slosson, and he could not get away; therefore, if the Court insisted upon trying the cause, the prisoner would be without the assistance of his counsel. It was the intention of him (Mr. Clark) to try Baker, and he could not go on without the aid of Mr. Brady.

The District-Attorney said he was ready, but the Attorney-General was expected but had not arrived. He supposed that gentleman was delayed by the snow storm.

Judge Roosevelt said there appeared to be some doubt as to the obtaining of a Jury, and it might be as well to go on to that extent—so that the case might, in such extremity, be sent to some other County for trial.

Mr. Clark—The calling a Jury was the most important portion of a trial, and he should certainly not go into that without the aid of his associate, Mr. Brady.

The District-Attorney said if the Attorney-General arrived to-morrow, they might proceed, but the trial would not conclude for two weeks.

Judge Roosevelt said if that was so, some other Judge must be selected, for he had to preside in the General Term on Monday next, which must go on. [illegible]

Mr. Clark then took the responsibility of moving that the trial of the indictment be postponed until the April Term of the Court.

Judge Roosevelt said it would stand thus: The Counsel for the prisoner asks for a postponement, the District-Attorney not objecting, the case would be set down for April Term.

The People vs. Andrew Williams [illegible].—The District-Attorney said in this case the prisoner was [illegible], but the Court of Appeals had granted a new trial. He moved that the [illegible] for another trial. Motion granted.

The People vs. [illegible] Cole.—Counsel moved that the case be taken up for trial. [illegible] The indictment had been sent here from [illegible]. [illegible] and another man concerned in this case had pleaded not guilty [illegible] and been discharged from custody on his own recognizance. Cole was now ready, and anxious to be tried. The District-Attorney [illegible] the indictment [illegible] Court.

Baker, who looks contented, went back to his quarters at the Tombs, the Jurors were discharged, and the Court adjourned sine die.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judges Ingraham and Daly.

The Appeal Term [illegible] yesterday, when several cases were dismissed by default, and a batch of new cases from the Marine and District Courts handed in. Decisions postponed until Saturday.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Benefit for the Fire Department Fund.

The second annual entertainment for the benefit of the Fire Department Fund, of Jersey City, will take place on Thursday evening, at Park Hall, formerly the old Reformed Dutch Church. The entertainment will consist of vocal and instrumental music, an address, recitations and imitations. The services are voluntary. The German Singing Club, a Quartette Club, Stockton's Jersey City Band, and several gentlemen, among whom may be mentioned Gen. E. R. V. Wright, David Scott, D. S. Gregory, Jr., J. Gautier, and Edward F. Underhill, of New-York, have volunteered their services for this occasion. The former entertainment was highly satisfactory to those who attended, and yielded over $600 for the fund. This one promises to be more pleasing, and, it is hoped, yet more advantageous.

The fund now amounts to $1,600. It cannot be available until it has reached the amount of [illegible], [illegible] can hereafter be afforded to the firemen who may be injured while on duty, and to the widows and orphans of deceased firemen [illegible].

Aldermanic Nomination.

A meeting was held last evening in Jersey City, at the public house at the corner of South Fifth and [illegible] streets, to nominate a candidate for Alderman of the Fourth Ward, in the place of Alderman [illegible]. Twenty-five or thirty persons were present. F. B. Betton? presided, and T. D. [illegible] [illegible] Secretary. A Nominating Committee was appointed, which nominated Ellison F. Duncan. The nomination was ratified.

Have we a Bourbon among us?—A Prince—ly Affirmative.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: I have been gratified at the announcement in your paper of yesterday, that additional light and truth have been imparted to the Bourbon question. That Rev. Mr. Williams could not possibly be the offspring of an Indian mother, I hold to have been the only conviction which any sound and reasoning mind could arrive at, and the plain deductions of reason could not fail to realize that he was of genuine Bourbon descent, without setting at nought all the deductions—physiognomy and physical development.

I claim to exercise a most skeptical mind, but, having enjoyed the pleasure and privilege of an acquaintance with that most worthy and unassuming man, some two years since, I became perfectly satisfied, from [illegible] facts, (without one word ever having escaped from his lips on the subject,) that he was and is the long-lost Dauphin of France.

WM. E. PRINCE.

Flushing, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1856.

Abolitionism in the Indian Territory—John Ross.

The Cherokee Nation are large slaveholders. In order to prevent the mischief against the abolitionists, their Legislative Council, by a large majority of both branches, passed a law last year enacting that it should be unlawful for any missionary to counsel or advise any slave to the detriment of his master, and that the penalty for so doing should be removal from the territory of the Nation. A fine of not less than [illegible] nor more than $100 was at the same time imposed upon any citizen who should be guilty of the like offence, and the Superintendent of the Public Schools was forbidden to employ any Abolitionist as a teacher.

This law, it appears that John Ross, who is Chief, and by virtue of his office sole executive of the Nation, (thought proper to veto) and it having failed to command the required majority of two-thirds in the upper branch, although it received a larger vote than two-thirds in the lower, it of course fell through. Ross, who is said to be worth a million of dollars, which he has made out of the Cherokee Nation, although he is in fact very little of an Indian even in appearance—and is himself a large slaveholder—has gone over to the Abolitionists.

Manna Sugar.—The following letter was handed to the Commissioner of Patents by Dr. Bernhisel. It is from Mr. Aaron Daniels, who resides in Provo City, Utah:

"I send you a small cake of the sugar made from the syrup or honey found on cotton wood trees. As I passed along to and from my corn field, situated about one mile from town, I discovered a white substance on the cotton-wood trees, which, upon examination, I found to be a sweet substance, somewhat resembling the honey-dew in the States, but in far greater abundance, and possessing other properties—some of the cakes being as thick as a knife-blade, or window glass. I thought, from the quantity on the trees, that sugar might be made of it, and signified the same to a number of my neighbors, who all ridiculed the idea. I thought I would try what I could do with it. I took home two bushels, washed the twigs, strained and boiled down the water, which made one and a quarter pounds of sugar. Since that time most of the town have been at work. Some families have made as high as one hundred pounds of sugar. It makes excellent molasses, and as good vinegar as I ever saw. I averaged about eighteen pounds per day with two three gallon kettles."

Although the quantity of sugar made from this syrup is small, yet it is probable, from the fact that sugar in that region of country is worth forty cents a pound [illegible].

The New Volumes of Macaulay.—The sale of Macaulay's History bids fair to reach an unprecedented number. Besides the edition of [illegible], Harper & Brothers have issued [illegible] published a duodecimo edition, and a large number of the English edition have also [illegible]. An importation of five hundred copies, by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., has been nearly or quite exhausted. Both of the Harpers' editions meet with a ready sale, though their extent has not been stated. That of Messrs. E. H. Butler & Co. is the lowest in price, and will therefore probably be the largest numerically. Perhaps some idea of the aggregate number of all these issues may be inferred from the fact that, thus far, the demand for the edition by Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co. still keeps in proportion of two to one against their means of supply. Their sales already exceed six thousand copies, and their orders yet amount to more than twice that number. Forty cents a volume for a neat bound 12mo of about five hundred pages, will satisfactorily account for this excess of demand over the present means of supply.—*Boston Atlas*, 26.

A Monster.—A lady of this place gave birth, a few days since, to a very strange and pitiable creature. The child, from some unknown cause, of course, had not attained its full proportions and all the faculties pertaining to common mortals, being born without eyes or mouth, and with the brain, instead of being covered, exposed. We have not heard whether it is still living or not.—*Easton (Pa.) Express.*

The Cleveland Common Council has passed a resolution [illegible] Theatre to [illegible] dollars a night. The object of the resolution is to tax it out of existence. The resolution met with a sharp resistance, and passed by a small majority, in the midst of great excitement.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL.—[illegible]

GRAIN.—[illegible]

HAY.—[illegible]

IRON.—[illegible]

LATHS.—[illegible]

MOLASSES.—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES.—[illegible]

OILS.—[illegible]

PROVISIONS.—[illegible]

SUGARS.—Have been very sparingly dealt in [illegible]

WHISKEY.—[illegible]

[illegible]

FLOUR.—[illegible]

WHEAT.—[illegible]

INDIAN CORN.—[illegible]

RYE.—[illegible]

FREIGHTS.—To London, [illegible]

[illegible]

CUT MEATS.—Have been steady and not much [illegible]

BACON.—[illegible]

LARD.—[illegible]

BEEF.—[illegible]

TALLOW.—[illegible]

LARD OIL.—[illegible]

LINSEED OIL.—[illegible]

FREIGHTS.—To London, [illegible]

Commerce of Cleveland [illegible]

From the Cleveland Herald, [illegible]

At great expense of time and labor, we have been enabled to gather statistics as to the amount and value of articles received and shipped at this point during the last year. [illegible]

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.
[illegible] TUESDAY, JAN. 22, 1856.
THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is [illegible] Two Cents. [illegible]
THE WEEKLY TIMES [illegible]
THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published [illegible] Price, [illegible]
[illegible] RAYMOND, HARPER [illegible] CO., Publishers.

We publish on another page this morning [illegible] Kansas, [illegible] replying to the charges [illegible] in the President's Kansas Message, [illegible] ably vindicates [illegible] people of Kansas, and is [illegible] in repelling the gross [illegible] by the President; and he promises, when he shall be allowed to take his seat in Congress as the Representative of the Territory, to vindicate himself from the President's charges. He thinks that one of the President's motives in sending his Kansas Message to Congress was to prejudice the minds of members against him, and aid in keeping him from his seat.

The perverse elements in the House of Representatives were just as perverse as ever yesterday, and the consequence is that we have again to record a failure to elect a Speaker. In the Senate, a discussion took place on the Central American question, which was participated in by several prominent Senators, and the subject was finally postponed to Thursday, to which day the Senate adjourned, when Mr. [illegible] will speak on the subject.

Nothing very remarkable transpired in the State Legislature yesterday. The Senate adopted a resolution asking an appropriation from the General Government for the improvement [illegible] buildings, and in the Assembly various bills were introduced, among which were one to amend the General Insurance Law, and one to amend the law for the Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths in this City.

Advices from Mexico state that a conspiracy to overthrow the Government and [illegible] at the head of which was [illegible], had been discovered. The [illegible] had been arrested, but subsequently escaped, and was joined by a powerful army, with which he was besieging Puebla, with good prospects of success.

The California steamer, now sometime overdue at this port, had not been heard from at the time of going to press. The steamship [illegible] is also due at Halifax.

A dispatch from Washington announces that the English Mission has indisputably been [illegible] to Hon. George M. Dallas.

How to Secure Verdicts.

Whether Mr. Joseph E. [illegible] was or was not guilty of signing an illegal contract with certain [illegible] gentlemen of Philadelphia, was a question submitted to an enlightened Jury of [illegible] on Saturday afternoon. At 8 o'clock P. M. that impartial body had only one [illegible] fact among them, namely, that they could not agree. They told Judge Capron so, and he gave them until 10 o'clock Sunday morning for a fresh effort. That hour was reached, and still the twelve differed as irreconcilably as [illegible]. The [illegible] brought them [illegible] think again; and he extended the time until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in order that the evidence might undergo further review and digestion. Then, satisfied that no period of detention could coerce a dozen of such impracticable characters into unanimity, the Judge discharged them, leaving the State to pay the costs, and try the cause over again.

We shall probably expose ourselves to the odium of entertaining revolutionary sentiments, when we ask why the Jury was required to be of twelve men, and upon what rational principle unanimity is expected of that number? [illegible] or whether E., a Commissioner of Streets did make a fruitless bargain with a number of the Smith family; these are issues of more difficult solution, where, however, plain and unquestionable the facts, opinion will find room to vary. Could we get an anti-mortem examination of the brains of twelve jurymen, at the moment they are dismissed to the formation of a verdict upon the simplest of these cases, we should probably regard agreement as hopeless, so differently diluted, and colored, and alloyed, would the facts appear in each mental alembic. And yet in the teeth of mental philosophy, common sense and universal experience, our juries must have twelve men, and the twelve must be one in opinion. As little reason is there for adhering to that arbitrary number, as for expecting unanimity from it. We seriously doubt whether any jury of twelve ever *honestly* agreed upon a verdict, unless they rendered it without quitting the box.

What is the remedy? How shall we have done with this nuisance of perpetually disagreeing juries?

We must look beyond the Common Law for the cure. They have adopted the true principle in Scotland. There the jury consists of fifteen persons, a majority of whom decide the case. The number is, of course, immaterial, though, unquestionably, the smaller it is the greater the sense of responsibility, and the less the likelihood of bad men finding admission; it must, however, be an odd number, to avoid the embarrassment of a tie. It is the boast of the Scottish bar that the rectitude of the verdicts thus obtained is far less questionable, than the clumsy and tedious results of the English system of unanimity of opinion, while the Courts of law are thus enabled to accomplish twice the work, and so do away with the worst attributes of justice, its tardiness and delays, while inflicting far less oppressive costs upon the parties. It is the extension to juries of that majority principle, which our Government assumes to be infallible in political affairs, that contains the basis of reform. The probability of attaining truth and justice is as great under that method, as in the present; while certainty and expedition are insured, the absence of which underlies the great mass of injustice with which the administration of the laws in this State is obstructed. It would be a new era in the history of law courts were this salutary change introduced. The business of the year would be curtailed of one-third at least of its present overgrown proportions; the costs to suitors, resulting from postponements, which the present crowd of work necessitates, would be reduced to a possible amount; and violence, and fraud, and minor dishonesty, would no longer go with impunity, because twelve men cannot be found to convict their perpetrators. If the majority principle is good enough to decide the fate of the whole nation; elect its own rulers, and even the judges who administer the laws, and instruct juries, and by their opinions control, finally, all questions of life and property, why is it not sound enough to govern the ascertainment of a verdict before a jury? In what respect is the unanimous—dozen—principle better? In infinitely many particulars is it not infinitely worse?

Politics and Politeness.

The President of the United States should be, while he remains in office, at least, the first gentleman in the nation, and, in his personal intercourse, with even the humblest of his fellow citizens, he should never seem to know any differences of politics or fortune. We have never yet, until in a recent instance, heard of an act of personal rudeness or ill-breeding in any of our Presidents, towards a political opponent. When John Quincy Adams was President, he had a personal altercation with the late Commodore Porter, and once refused to take the hand of the gallant sailor, when Lafayette acted as a mediator between them. But in no instance, that we remember, has ever the President been guilty of a personal incivility to a political opponent who visited him in his official residence. Such a gross impropriety, we regret to learn, has recently taken place at the President's mansion. We should be most happy if the source of our information permitted us to doubt the truth of the incident. According to the facts, as related to us, it seems that, a fortnight ago, Senator Hale, of New-Hampshire, accompanied by his wife and daughter, called upon the President at one of his public receptions; the ladies were received by the President with his accustomed graciousness and urbanity of manner; but when the good-natured Senator himself approached the presence of His Excellency to salute him, President Pierce turned deliberately upon his heel and presented his back to his visitor. The movement was executed in such a manner as to make the indignity marked and unmistakable.

The cause of offence on the part of the Senator, which so worked upon the mind of the President as to induce him to act in a manner so unbecoming his station, was Mr. Hale's remarks upon the Annual Message in the Senate. The insult offered by the President, therefore, was not an accidental expression of malevolent feeling towards a personal enemy, which a man of strong passions might be betrayed into; but it was a deliberate outrage towards a political opponent who had dared to criticise his acts before the Senate and the country.

Mr. Hale had the same right to visit the Presidential mansion that any other decently dressed citizen had, on the occasion of a public reception, and, if he could forget his political differences, the President had no right to remember them. The conduct of the President towards Mr. Hale will doubtless be the means of keeping many other of the President's political antagonists from visiting the White House, and if they have been intended as a hint to them that their personal attendance was not desired by him. His extraordinary conduct [illegible] and the tone of his last Message, coupled with his treatment of Senator Hale, make it too palpable that he is [illegible] likely to [illegible].

It is a [illegible] of the [illegible] political relations with the South, that there is said to be a good deal of social proscription in Washington this Winter, on the part of the leading members of Congress from the Slave States. Several Southern members, we have been informed, have refused to be introduced to gentlemen on the score of their known opposition to the extension of Slavery. If the President sets the example of turning his back on a Senator from his own State, on the ground of a difference of opinion on public matters, we must not be surprised at any kind of ruffianism which may be exhibited towards their opponents by his supporters. The President's mansion should be a neutral ground in Washington where men from all sections of the Union, and of every variety of opinions, may meet to exchange the civilities and urbanities which should always mark the conduct of gentlemen. Such it has been in past years, and we regret that anything should have occurred during the occupancy of the National mansion by a Northern man to destroy its character.

Who Pays the Piper?

At the commencement of the present European war, we stated our opinion that, whenever all the belligerents were so wearied out as mutually to desire peace, one great difficulty would probably arise out of the question—who shall defray the expenses of the contest? France, if it so please her, may fight for that "glory" which appears to be the very breath of her life as a nation, but England is not in a condition to exchange solid treasure and human lives for anything so unsubstantial.

The great anti-Napoleon war, commenced in 1793 and continued until 1815, heaped such a debt upon England that, to this hour, John Bull shudderingly buttons up his breeches-pocket whenever he thinks of the cost. Napoleon waged war all over Europe, with the episode of an invasion of Egypt, without materially overburdening the finances of France. He used to make each conquered nation pay the greater portion of the costs of its subjugation. On the other hand, England's continental warfare during the twenty years which terminated on the day of Waterloo, added Six Hundred Millions Sterling to the dead-weight of her permanent National Debt—increasing it from less than £200,000,000 in 1793, to more than £800,000,000 in 1815. John Bull remembers that the war increased England's annual taxes from £19,000,000 Sterling in 1792 to £72,000,000 in 1815, and that in the last two years of the war, the expenditure in each year was £117,000,000 from loans and taxes. Recollecting that for this lavish waste of treasure, England had no equivalent to show—except the boast that it had forced the Bourbons back upon France, thence to be finally ejected after fifteen years' misrule, it is no wonder if she should now moot the question—who shall pay the cost of the war?

Lord Palmerston is said to hold a strong and decided opinion that Russia, which commenced the war, should pay a large sum for the expenses. No doubt, the majority of the taxpayers of England would gladly support him in thus reducing the amount of the pecuniary burden which the Crimean campaigns have cast upon themselves. We dare say that, from first to last, this amount has extended to between fifty and sixty millions sterling. A large sum this—particularly when coupled with the fact that, with great self-boasted national prosperity, English subjects of the present day have more than ever of that "ignorant impatience of taxation" with which the late Lord Castlereagh expressed himself considerably disgusted, forty years ago. To pay fifty or sixty millions for the doubtful and doubted honors of such campaigns as those of 1854 and 1855, is by no means satisfactory to John Bull, and if Lord Palmerston take his stand on the question of reimbursement, he will exactly meet the prevailing wishes of the British nation.

Louis Napoleon, it is said, is indifferent on this point of indemnity or reimbursement. He has abundantly gained his point by the war—having occupied the French mind by adding glory to the national arms, and gratified the French *amour propre* by making England descend, on this occasion, to the character of a second-rate military power. It is added that Russia is fully determined not to pay anything (conceiving that each belligerent should defray his own expenses,) and that, holding a like opinion, declaring [illegible]'s proposition to be monstrous, Austria has notified that if indemnity be demanded from Russia, she will call on the Allies for payment of the costs incurred in occupying the Principalities. Turkey, "the sick man," with an exhausted treasury, sides with England, of course, and would be only too happy to receive from Russia a large amount of gold.

In European statesmanship one principle overrides everything else; this ruling power is *precedent*. Lord Palmerston, after fifty years of official experience, is well qualified, no doubt, to justify any demand on Russia for pecuniary indemnity. Nor would he have to go far back for a very striking precedent. By the Treaty of Paris, (November, 1815,) the principle of indemnity was asserted, to a very large extent. The historian of the war, speaking of the humiliation to which France was then subjected, says:

"But the payments in money exacted from her were enormous, and felt the more galling because they were a badge of conquest. A contribution of 700,000,000 francs (£28,000,000) was provided to the Allied Powers, as an indemnity for the expense of their last armaments, to be paid regularly day by day. In addition to this, France agreed to pay 735,000,000 francs (£29,500,000) as an indemnity to the Allied Powers for the contributions which the French troops had, at different times during the war, exacted from them; besides 100,000,000 francs (£4,000,000) to the lesser powers who subsequently joined the Alliance, [illegible] all, 1,535,000,000 francs, £61,400,000; is probably the greatest money payment ever exacted from any one nation since the beginning of the world."

In addition to this an Allied Army of 150,000 men (England's contingent being 30,000) was put in occupation of the principal frontier fortresses of France, for not less than three, nor more than five years, the maintenance, pay, and clothing of this vast force to be wholly defrayed by the French nation. Such is the his[illegible] and [illegible] Lord Castlereagh [illegible] money indemnity, in 1815, Great Britain declined taking any—except, that Hanover received 25,000,000 francs. The other European Powers did not waive their right. We find that Austria took 100,000,000 francs, Prussia 100,000,000, the Netherlands 38,000,000, Sardinia 73,000,000, and the other Powers in like proportion down to the petty State of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, which received only 1,000,000 francs.

Palmerston is said to place so little reliance on the present Parliament as to desire a dissolution, to which Queen Victoria objects. A General Election might result in a larger majority than the Premier can now command. But, if he is to carry on the Government, with the present Parliament, split as it is into many sections of party, assuredly he would stand well with the tax-payers if he were to press the question of Russia's repaying, as the price of peace, a large portion of the costs in which the war has involved England. As a political move, this might serve his turn—but we think there is very little chance, indeed, that Russia will submit to the humiliation. The Emperor Alexander would probably hold to Pistol's doctrine that "base is the slave who *pays*."

Notes and Queries.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Glancing at the London letter of one of your nearest neighbors, this morning—the letter is dated January 4, 1856, and its author, I am told, Mr. Francis Pulszky—I notice the following sentence:

"It was by the way of Herat that Nadir Shah and Yumas Kouli Khan invaded India."

As I have no history of Persia at hand, I beg you to tell me whether my memory plays me false in assuring me that Kouli Khan and Shah Nadir were the same person? And whether Yumas is not probably a misprint for Thomas, or Thamasp, the proper name of that last of the Persians?

Apropos of newspaper errors, allow me to remark that such casual mistakes, the result of inadvertence, should have a free pardon the moment they are convicted. I do not make the above inquiry, therefore, in any cavilling temper. But when a poor, trembling, obscure correspondent, name unknown, is dogmatically crushed and decided for his ignorance by some omniscient occupant of the Editorial Tripod, and when in the upshot the correspondent proves to be right and Mr. Dogmatism wrong, I do feel a very Hyerrish disposition to pitch in, and help the weaker,—weaker in position, howbeit stronger in facts. An instance from the journal just alluded to. Somebody apprized the public that *casus belli* signified *cause of war*: Editor aforesaid despised the statement, and scorned the author, and said, that on the contrary, it meant *case of war*. Now *casus* and *causa* are two very common Latin words, both signifying *occasion*, or *cause*; both derived from cadere, *casum*, to fall, or fall out, or happen; and both transmitted to us through law channels in the signification of *cause*. So the lawyer to this day speaks of *cause* and a *case* indifferently; and so the "Somebody," who defined *casus belli*, *cause of war*, was more accurate than his censor, who used a word that, save in a technical sense, does not define the Latin one. Is not this rectification due to the illustrious obscure so unjustly extinguished by your neighbor?

Apropos to verbal criticism, I observe that the Messrs. Duyckinck, in their very valuable and interesting Cyclopedia of American Literature, give us a dubious history of the National anthem. Yankee Doodle. They cite it as the accompaniment to the following "little song," popular *in temp.* Carol. I., and alluding to a fashionable lady of that era:

"Lucy Locket lost her pocket,
Kitty Fisher found it,
Nothing in it, nothing in it,
But the binding round it."

I very much wish they had given their authority for this information. In West Jersey, in my younger days, there was a very different version current, and with indubitable marks of antiquity, It ran thus:

"Lydia Locket lost her pocket,
In a Summer shower,
Philip Carteret, he ran a'ter it,
And found it in an hour."

The allusion is here obviously a cotemporary one to the *Carterets*, to whom the provinces of New-Jersey at one period belonged: both of them courtiers of the two Charleses.

Let me add a contribution to the Nursery Literature of America, thereby lightening the labors of some future Halliwell, by note upon the following, also cited by the Messrs. Duyckinck:

"Yankee Doodle came to town
Upon a Kentish pony,
He stuck a feather in his hat,
And called him Macaroni."

Why Macaroni? Imagine, Mr. Editor, my pride, my gratification at being able to inform you, and mankind through you, *why* Macaroni; thereby giving meaning, and that of the most profound and instructive sort, to this little relic of popular literature. In those days—say two hundred years ago—there was an importation from Italy of a very smooth, sleek, gentle breed of horses, small in size, and ambling in gait, used chiefly for palfreys, or ladies' riding ponies. They were called Macaronis, and continued to be called so down to the days of our grandfathers. I find the last literary mention of them is in a famous epigram of Sir Benjamin Backbite. (*Vide* School for Scandal, Act. I.)

"Sure never were seen two such beautiful ponies,
Other horses are clowns, but these macaronies;
To give them this name I am sure can't be wrong,
Since their legs are so slim and their tails are so long."

Now the Kentish pony is an extremely rough and unlicked specimen of horse-flesh, familiar to the Cockney costermonger; and the humor of our forefather, Mr. Yankee Doodle, consisted in supposing that a feather stuck into his own hat, could transform his plebeian charger into a long-tailed, slim-legged, caracoling native of classic Italy. So understood, has not the nursery rhyme a moral for all Yankee Doodle parvenus, the commoners of Wall-street, raised to the peerage of Fifth-avenue?

Apropos to Wall-street, I remember some allusions in your columns, not long ago, to a statue of Mercury, as the Deity of Commerce, placed on a down-town banking-house. The joke consisted, I believe, in the fact that his godship was equally the patron of thieves and merchants. A grave commentator, whose volume is open before me, says: "*Comme Mercure etoit le Dieu des Marchands, c'est peut-etre ce qui a fait dire qu'il l'etoit aussi des larrons.*" (As Mercure was the divinity of merchants, it is superfluous, perhaps, to say he was the deity of thieves.) The Roman traders, however, had rather a suspicious eye to that god, for when they placed his image in front of their storehouses, they were careful that the face should be so averted as not to permit any inquisitive gazing at their dealings within doors. But of the Wall-street of Rome, the street where all purely money transactions were conducted, Mercury was not the presiding genius. At either end, Horace tells us, a statue of Janus figured as the patron of the money-changers; but he does not tell us whether the presence of that two-faced divinity implied a higher standard of honesty than the more mercurial godship. Indeed, as he assures us, (Sat. Lib. II., III., 18.) that he had lost his whole fortune by speculating in that same street of Janus, we may infer there were as unconscionable Bulls and Bears in Rome as in this modern Tyre. Be that as it may, I would propose the figure of Janus [illegible] the God of Time, he may be [illegible]

DUYCKINCK? [illegible]
New-York, Monday, Jan. 21, 1856.

Sam has been exalting his horn in Kentucky, and in Tennessee has called a State Mass Convention, to assemble at Nashville on the 12th February. In the Kentucky Grand Council, a resolution was adopted, recommending a postponement of the Presidential nomination to the Fourth of July; and an open organization of the party is warmly urged. Sam has everything in his own way in Kentucky, according to the address of the Council, and, upon his own showing, "presents a united, unbroken and victorious phalanx to the enemy." The "American" party in Tennessee is entrusted with a high mission. So, to fulfill its mission, the K. N. members of the Legislature have called this Convention, and the body, it is expected, will take such action as "the common good of the country may require." What action the common good of the country does require, does not clearly appear.

The transit of Slave property through the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has been made the subject of majority and minority reports in the Legislature. The majority of the Judiciary Committee hold to the view that the right of transit is secured to the Slaveholder, by the law of nations and the Federal Constitution. The minority, consisting of three members, among whom is Hon. E. Joy Morris, do not yield assent to this reasoning of the majority, but hold that Slavery is exclusively a local institution—not recognized by the law of nature, the common law, or the civil law. They cite abundant authorities, to show that Slavery is not only against the law of Nations, but also against the laws of Pennsylvania. The minority report is remarkably strong and able. The Legislature has as yet taken no action in the matter.

Gov. McRea, of Mississippi, in entering upon his second term of office, curtly defines his position in a few crisp paragraphs like these:

In our State affairs, I favor Education, Internal Improvements, Moral Reform, the Cultivation of the Mind, and the Development of the Soil of the State, and all those great interests connected with the advancement of science, of Learning and Agriculture, which are the sources of our wealth, our knowledge, and our power.

On the Slavery question, which is one of exciting controversy between the North and South, I occupy the position of the State, taken in her Convention in 1851, and of entire non-intervention upon the subject, by Congress, in the Territories. I do not think it necessary to argue or discuss these questions among ourselves. It is believed that all Mississippians are united in one sentiment upon this subject.

We have the best Government in the world, and our people are the most blessed and happy under it.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania yesterday rendered a decision granting the injunction sought by the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, in the case of that Company *vs.* The City of Erie. In the case of the Erie and Northeast Road *vs.* Joseph Casey, the Court was divided, and the matter is to be taken up to the United States Supreme Court.

The Temperance men of Indiana have called a Convention at Indianapolis, to meet on Washington's Birth-day. The recent decisions of the Supreme Court of that State have virtually annulled the Prohibitory Law. The prohibitionists mean to push the question to a final issue.

Dramatic.

Broadway Theatre.—Mr. Bayle Bernard's play of "Leon, or the Iron Mask," was produced here last evening, for the purpose of introducing to a Broadway audience the celebrated actor, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr. If we are not mistaken this play has been previously produced in this City; but, so far as we know, nothing was written about it by our cotemporaries who attend to the theatres where this play was produced. We can now appreciate their silence. The play as a play is unworthy of lengthy notice. It is a mere barren canvas on which a principal character is feebly portrayed, sometimes with a faint dash of the pencil, sometimes with an indifferent attempt at coloring, but never with the nervous touch of genius.

The story of the man in the Iron Mask is one that is surrounded by mystery, but nevertheless is not peculiarly susceptible of dramatic treatment. The necessity of adopting the mask is in itself destructive of much of the intensity which should culminate towards the close of the drama. It materializes the subject, and in the absence of compensating dialogue makes it heavy and wearisome. This was apparent last evening. Although Mr. Wallack did all that he could with his voice, he could not stretch the stiff capabilities of his author.

It is unnecessary to enter into the slim details of the plot. It will suffice that Mr. Bernard (the author) adopts the theory that the mysterious individual was the twin brother of Louis the Fourteenth, and that in consequence of his discovery of this circumstance he was imprisoned in the Bastile. The Huguenots are worked in for the underplot, and there is of course a love episode, but neither one nor the other is sufficiently defined to call for special elucidation.

Mr. Wallack is already known to our readers. In the interval that has elapsed since his last appearance in New-York he has gained somewhat in personal appearance, but has not improved, we think, in other strictly professional respects. He is undoubtedly an excellent actor, but he is stagey and fond of attitudes and "heavy business," and consequently disposed to violate nature, which is not automatic but spontaneous in its demonstrations. Still he satisfied us that he has a great deal in him, and we shall await with some pleasure another opportunity of judging of his merits. In the "Iron Mask," pantomime has to supply the place of ideas, and every allowance must therefore be made for the artist, who must perforce adapt himself to its level.

The piece has been placed on the stage with great neatness, and the characters are generally well sustained, with the exception of *St. Mars*, which was peculiarly bad.

Burton's Theatre.—Mr. H. A. Perry from Philadelphia has been added to the company at this theatre, and made his first appearance last evening in a compressed version of the Comedy of "Laugh When You Can." What little we were able to see of Mr. Perry's performance, assures us that he is an artist of merit, and in every way a valuable acquisition to Mr. Burton's Company. He is destined, we think, to become eminently popular in New-York. He has a few provincialisms which will be quickly rubbed off, and which even now scarcely interfere with the excellence of his manly diction. Mr. Perry, is, we strongly suspect, the "right man for the right place."

Wallack's Theatre.—Norton's fine Comedy of "Speed the Plough," was revived here last evening under most favorable auspices. Mr. H. Placide who has been absent on a provincial tour for some few weeks, sustained the character of *Sir Abel Handy*. His impersonation of the easy going, would-be clever *Sir Abel*, was very fine. We think we have never seen him in anything that pleased us more. We must also award a full meed of praise to Mr. G. Holland's *Farmer Ashfield*, comic and pathetic by turns. He certainly should class this as one of his most successful characters. Mr. Lester as *Bob Handy*, and Mrs. Vernon as *Dame Ashfield*, were also very good. It was carefully put upon the stage, and will merit numerous repetitions.

Taking into consideration the unpropitious state of the weather, the house was well attended. To-night two new comedies, "The Barrack Room" and "The Village Doctor."

Gottschalk.

Our Brooklyn friends will have an opportunity of hearing this glorious artist to-night. He plays in the City of Churches, and all who live there and appreciate art should go to his concert. Programme elsewhere.

[illegible] Sale [illegible] at Dodworth's Saloon, commencing at [illegible] o'clock. The [illegible]

What Mr. Botts would do if he were President.

Sundry Germans residing in Hudson City (just alongside of Hoboken, in New-Jersey,) have addressed a letter to Hon. John M. Botts, in which they state that they regard that gentleman as "a strong and clear type of an American statesman;" and then go on to praise him to his face, hoping he will live to be President. The names are very Teutonic, and the epistle [illegible] and friendly. Mr. Botts, in replying, defines his position:

Richmond, Monday, Jan. 14, 1856.

Gentlemen: This morning's mail brought me your very gratifying and unexpected letter, avowing your desire to witness my elevation to the Presidency of the United States.

The highly respectable character of the individual signers to the letter, [illegible]

[illegible]

I am, with profound gratitude,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. BOTTS.

The claims of sufferers who are in any way connected with men eminent in the world of letters, may with propriety be advocated in our columns. It has come to our knowledge that there is now in this City a daughter-in-law of one of the leading authors of England, and that she is laboring under pecuniary difficulties and the effects of most unworthy treatment on the part of her husband, who has basely deserted her. We forbear, from motives of delicacy, to give the well-known name of the lady; but any contributions which readers may be pleased to make for her relief, we are authorized to say, will be received by Mr. Young, of the *Albion* Office. The special and immediate object is to enable her to return to Europe.

The *Northern Light* cases were called up in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, when the accused parties, Capt. Tinklepaugh, Gilbert Fowler, and Joseph L. White appeared by their counsel, Mr. Cutting, and the trial was adjourned to the fourth Monday in February.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WET GOODS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. [illegible] this DAY another large stock of LINEN GOODS saved from the late wrecks, [illegible] Damask Napkins [illegible] Table-Cloths [illegible] Towels [illegible] Toilet Quilts [illegible] French Prints at 1s. a yard. [illegible]
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. [illegible]

STEARNS & MARVIN'S SAFES.—PROFESSOR WHITING'S LETTER. [illegible]
To Messrs. Norton, Bradley & Co., Agents for the sale of Rich's Salamander Safe [illegible]
Gentlemen:—It is so very common, now-a-days, to recommend everything, good, bad, or indifferent, [illegible] safe before it was taken out of the ruins. Yours, respectfully, J. M. WHITING.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees [illegible] BATCHELOR'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information [illegible] I. M. SINGER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL [illegible] BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. [illegible] Broadway.

RUBBER BOOTS.—LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND children's.—[illegible] GOODYEAR Rubber Depot, No. [illegible] Broadway, between Warren and Chambers-sts.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK [illegible]

FRESH TOMATOES.—FROM THE CONSERVATORIES of [illegible] For sale by DREW & FRENCH, No. [illegible]

PLATFORM SCALES [illegible] FAIRBANKS & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

[illegible] of an Agricultural College [illegible]

[illegible] County [illegible] establish an Academy or [illegible] Institute of a higher grade under the [illegible] of the Regents of the University, to receive [illegible] from the town schools; the farm to be managed and worked under the direction of competent [illegible], with the assistance, as laborers, of the [illegible] placed upon the County.

[illegible] connection with this system, in its highest department, an Agricultural College, to receive pupils from the County Schools.

[illegible]—Provide in all the schools and the College for collections of minerals, soils, and vegetable and other specimens, and for an interchange of them, so [illegible] development and general knowledge [illegible] the peculiar productions of every part of the State, and the best modes of turning them to a valuable account. This system need not necessarily be connected with the present University system, but if so the necessary modifications must of course be made.

These institutions would combine all the advantages of Manual Labor Schools, and be to that extent self-supporting. They would offer to all the children of the State, and equally to every class, the benefits of a useful education, so far as they have the ambition and capacity to obtain them.

The friends of the proposed "People's College" would find in this system means of accomplishing their objects beyond those afforded by any plan they have hitherto contemplated. FISCUS.

The Lunatic Asylum in Philadelphia already exhibits the salutary effects of efforts to provide the inmates with the means of amusement and instruction. The exhibitions have been well attended, orderly, and satisfactory to all parties; a more genial and generous feeling seems to prevail among them, and they are moved by kinder impulses towards those who feel interested in them and minister towards their comfort and enjoyment. The resident physician reports: Much has been gained by this single improvement, and much more may be expected, if, in addition to amusement and instruction, you could provide them employment. The condition of a large number of the insane would be much ameliorated could they be constantly employed in some occupation requiring both mental and bodily exercise; and at the same time the amount of labor performed would be profitable to the institution.

A frightful affair occurred at McHenry (Ill.) a few days since, in which IRA COLBY nearly lost his life. Mr. COLBY, on the day of the injury, had been butchering hogs, and a considerable quantity of blood had accidentally been spilled upon his clothes. The bull being tied in the barn, Mr. COLBY went to untie and lead him to water, and probably smelling the blood upon his clothes, as soon as he was untied sprung at Mr. COLBY, pitching and tossing him upon his horns, tearing out his bowels and otherwise injuring him in the most shocking manner.

The first trial under the Prohibitory Liquor Law in St. John, N. B., took place on the 8th inst. On information given by Mr. C. SMILER, Mr. LOBDLY and Mr. FRANKS, a quantity of liquor belonging to Mr. ROBERT STEWART was seized and deposited in the watch-house, and Mr. STEWART was held to bail to appear at the Police Court, where the case was dismissed on account of some informality in the process. A crowd assembled round the Court-House, and there was much excitement. The informers were also burnt in effigy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Those Water-Proof Boots—Made to order by A. BAKER, No. 25 Ann-st., for $4 50, will keep your feet warm and dry without rubbers. Dress boots with steel spring shanks $3 75; stout boots $4; best French patent leather boots, fine stitched, $5 to $7. A perfect fit guaranteed. A. BAKER, No. 25 Ann-st.

Asthma.—This most distressing complaint has been completely cured in many instances by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Surely anything that will afford relief from this painful disease [illegible] a real blessing.

[illegible] Restored in all Cases, and [illegible] Diseases in which a Cure is [illegible].—Dr. HASSELL hereby informs his numerous friends and the public, that, although owing to the [illegible] he has relinquished the general practice of medicine (except in chronic cases) yet he still continues at his office, the treatment of all kinds of diseases, of Men, Women and Children, with all that extraordinary success which has attended his popular practice for so many years in this City. Those cases preferred, which other physicians have failed to cure. Office, No. 7 Stanton-st., near the Bowery. Hours from 9 to 12 A. M., from 3 to 5 P. M. On Sundays, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Advice at the office gratis.

Mercantile Library Association.—Mr. J. G. FELLOWS, of Buffalo, will deliver a lecture on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 8 P. M., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject—The Great Southern Republic, (that is to be.) Tickets 25 cents—members half price—can be obtained at the Library, at No. 3 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of lecture. R. H. TIMPSON, Chairman Lecture Committee.

Rev. W. H. Milburn will deliver his third lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, in Plymouth Church, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at [illegible] o'clock. Subject—Manna in the Wilderness; or, the Old Preachers and their Preaching. Tickets at the bookstores and at the door. Single admission 50 cents.

Hon. Horace Mann—Hope Chapel Lecture.—The Seventh Lecture of this Course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, by HORACE MANN. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, may be had at the door. No postponement on account of unfavorable weather.

MATRIMONIAL.

HUSBAND WANTED.—Leap year, sanctioning the ladies to speak for themselves, of course no impropriety can be attached to the forthcoming lines. A lady in the prime of life, respectably connected, is desirous of meeting with a gentleman who, after a suitable correspondence, can give the first of references, which will be exchanged; age, not under 40. In every sense of the word must he be a gentleman, and bear a strictly moral character. Money of no consideration, still it is desired he should be in some established business of good standing. The lady has some little means, which she prefers holding in her own name, so that there can be something to lean upon if adversity ever assail. None but respectable parties are solicited to address (and with entire confidence) Mrs. E. EVANSWORTH, Covington, Ky.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY—Without wealth or beauty, but of good standing in society, and of domestic habits, would be pleased to open a correspondence with an American gentleman of middle age, true Christian principles, together with intelligence and refinement, would be deemed essential qualifications. Address for one week, Miss A. D. W., Brooklyn, L. I.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, en suite, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 91 State-st.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A few ladies and gentlemen (say 4 or 6) can be accommodated in a superior manner at the residence of a professional man, having a larger house than is required, the rooms are well furnished and will be let with or without full board, to thoroughly respectable parties. No. 16 Bond-st.

ROOMS TO LET—With Power, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

BOARD WANTED—By a young gentleman, with full board, in a private family. Situation below 26th-st., and between 3d and 6th avs. Address, stating full particulars, H. H. C., Union-square Post-Office.

THE JOBBING AND COMMISSION HARDWARE MERCHANTS—Of this City have held several meetings for the purpose of comparing their views in relation to the expediency of forming a Board of Trade. After much deliberation, it was unanimously resolved to form such an Association for the following, among other purposes: To promote the acquaintance and mutual good understanding of its members by exchange of business opinions, that they may better understand their mutual interests as well as their interests in common with manufacturers, and by concert of action exert a corrective influence upon such irregularities in their dealings as are disadvantageous to the interests of the trade. To adjust by arbitration, any differences which may arise in business transactions between its members or between them and others. To promote, as far as possible, by a united moral influence, the high character and mercantile honor of the trade. The following persons were elected officers, who, together form an Executive Committee who meet monthly: EDWARD CORNING, President; WM. N. SEYMOUR, 1st Vice-President; BULL CLARK, 2d Vice-President; [illegible], Secretary; [illegible], Treasurer.

Directors—John F. Coffin, John C. Tucker, [illegible], C. D. Conant, [illegible], J. L. Clark, [illegible], W. H. Livingston, John W. Quincy.

WANTED.

[illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as seamstress and to assist in the chamber work of a private family. She is a good sewer and can come well recommended, or she would take a place to do the housework of a small private family. Is a good cook. Apply for two days at No. 59 Hudson-st., near Franklin-st., in the candy-store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent, well-recommended Protestant cook. Can do all kinds of meat and pastry cooking, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Can give the best of City reference. No objection to go into the country. Call at No. 129 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can do plain cooking, and is a first rate washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 289 Avenue B, between 13th and 14th sts., second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; and the other as chambermaid and waiter. Both have the best of City reference. Apply at the EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place. Inquire for JANE and SARAH.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By four Protestant young women; one as cook, one to do general housework, one as chambermaid and waiter, one as nurse and seamstress. Also, the same by four colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Can be seen this day at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American woman as chambermaid or to do general housework. Best of City reference. Call at No. 227 7th-st., second floor. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As Teacher of Ancient Languages, French and Mathematics, in an Academy or private family. The best of references given. Address JNO. C. DE WITT, Leeds, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man, as waiter in a private family; has the best city reference. Address J. O., No. 508 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—A seamstress who can do good plain sewing; one who lives at home, and can come in the morning and stay during the day, preferred. Apply at No. 78 East 30th-st.

WANTED—In a book-house, a person thoroughly acquainted with the style and prices of publications, and the different shipping routes. Address L., D. & Co., New-York, box No. 3,069, stating references, age, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Good combmakers and finishers at No. 39 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. None but good workmen need apply.

WET NURSE WANTED—Inquire at the Intelligence Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., where the name of the person advertising will be given.

WANTED—Five or six first-rate vestmakers. As the work is of the finest quality, none others need apply, at No. 608 6th-av., one door south of 36th-st.

TO CLOTHING MERCHANTS.—Wanted by a person a situation as salesman and cutter in a clothing house. Would devote his time and attention either as salesman or cutter or both as occasion might require. Feels himself competent; has been employed in the retail clothing and merchant tailoring business for the last eight years; could probably influence some trade. Can give references as to capability, character, &c. Address W. H. L., No. 36 Beach-st.

$200—A YOUNG MAN—Who has had several years' experience in the dry goods business, wishes a situation in a dry goods or silk house, as a salesman. Can give the most unquestionable City reference, with regard to business capacity, integrity, &c., if required. Address J. S. P., at this office.

MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY—No. 73 Nassau-st.—Merchants, manufacturers, banking houses, institutions of learning, schools, and others, wishing first-class men, may send their address to this office, which shall be filed, (free of charge.) N. B.—This is the only establishment of the kind in the United States. WILLIAMS & ANDERSON.

TEACHER.—A gentleman who is a graduate of College, and has had several years' experience in teaching in institutions of the first respectability, desires to devote a few hours per day to teaching in an academy or private family. Satisfactory references will be given. Address INSTRUCTOR, Metropolitan Post-Office.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED—By a well-experienced dressmaker and seamstress to engage in a good family or families, by the week or month. Superior City reference. Can make fine shirts to order. Apply at No. 479 8th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

DESK-ROOM WANTED.—A young attorney desires to obtain desk-room in an office, in compensation for which, he would devote a portion of his time as clerk, or pay a small rent. In or near Wall-st. would be preferred. Address "LEX" Times office.

WANTED—LADIES TO DO NEAT SEWING on silks, which is light and pleasant. Persons who are respectable and responsible and neat sewers, can have constant employment at their own house, by applying immediately at No. 10 Ludlow-place, corner Houston and McDougal sts.

JOB COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Ten good first-class hands wanted; situations permanent, and highest wages paid. Apply to DAMRELL & MOORE, No. 16 Devonshire-st., Boston.

BOY WANTED—In a retail hardware store. One who resides with his parents, in or near the IXth Ward. Salary $60 first year. Address C. & Q., Box No. 3,147 Post-Office.

LAD WANTED—In a dry goods importing store—a smart, intelligent lad. Salary first year $50. Address, in applicant's own handwriting, Box No. 862 Post Office.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

GOLD PENS.—Wanted, a good gold pen maker. Good salary and steady employment by the year will be given. Apply to KENDELL & FAIRCHILD, No. 132 William-st.

UMBRELLA FRAME-MAKERS WANTED—At No. 257 Pearl-st. None but good hands need apply. ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., Manufacturers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS.—Dr. WHEELER, Oculist, of No. 486 Broadway, desirous of retiring from the City on account of impaired health, proposes to dispose of the good will of his business, the lease and well appointed fixtures and furniture of his offices, together with the valuable recipes for the preparation of remedies of established celebrity and which command extensive and increasing sale throughout the country. His practice among permanent and transient patients is large and lucrative, requiring an amount of activity and endurance to which he does not find himself adequate. To any person disposed to purchase the Ophathalmic business and appliances exclusively, Dr. Wheeler will impart instructions in his peculiar modes of treatment during the ensuing three months. Personal interviews may be had at his office, No. 486 Broadway, from 9 to 12 o'clock daily, when the terms of negotiation will be proposed and satisfactory particulars exhibited.

TO SILK DYERS AND FINISHERS.—A person in England who is thoroughly qualified, by having been employed for the last ten years as a practical manager of one of the most respectable silk finishing establishments in London, is desirous of making an engagement in the States as a Superintendent of Silk Finishing in all its branches, including *Moiré, Moiré Antique*, embossing, etc. To Silk Finishers already established, or to any respectable Dry Goods House, who wish to avail themselves of the services of a competent person to restore unsalable goods lying in "stock," goods damaged on the voyage of importation, or by fire, this affords an opportunity seldom offered. Address J. B., No. 167 Broadway.

BOOK BUSINESS AND GOOD-WILL FOR SALE.—The advertiser offers to sell out his Book and Publishing business, which is one of the oldest and best retail bookstores in the City, having been established nearly forty years. The whole business would be sold or a special partnership retained. To any person wishing to commence the book business, an opportunity to buy out so good and safe a business seldom offers. For further particulars address BOOKSELLER, Post-Office.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—An entire stock of fine rosewood and mahogany Furniture, of all kinds, at reduced prices, to close a concern. Also, eight years' lease of building. Also, a fine Horse, Cart and Harness. For full particulars, inquire at No. 371 Hudson-st.

$2,000 FOR A KINDLING-WOOD MILL, including steam-engine, horses, wagons, and machinery for splitting and sawing, now established in this City. Satisfactory reason given. For particulars address box K. T., *Daily Times* office.

HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS—Partner wanted (with capital) to take an active interest in a first-class Hotel, now doing a good business. For particulars, address J. L. M., *Daily Times* office, N. Y.

DRUG STORE—Corner of 3d-av. and 23d-st., long established, well stocked, and doing a good business—for sale only on account of the ill health of proprietor. Apply at the store.

MACHINE FOR SALE—For shaving stereotype plates. Inquire of TURNEY & BROTHER, No. 24 Beekman-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN—One gold watch, patent lever, Taylor Sons, London, makers, full jeweled, capped gold face, steel hands, No. 2,889 with initials on back D. M. M., to L. J. M. Also one gold locket containing the likeness of a lady and gentleman, stolen about Dec. 27, 1855. Jewelers or Pawnbrokers or others, if having received the same, will please notify the Chief of Police.

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LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

A light and beautiful article, manufactured expressly for the City trade, just received, and for sale by the case or single pair, by [illegible] D. HODGMAN, New-York India Rubber Warehouse, No. 27 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

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BY JANE DE WITT.

12mo, 456 pages. With [illegible] Illustrations. Cloth. Price $1 25.

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The characters in "Kate Weston" are drawn with life-like fidelity, while the descriptions manifest a superior order of talent.

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It is a story with a high moral aim. It teaches that morality, virtue and temperance cannot exist without true piety. The book, beside, is worthy of commendation for its graceful and pleasing style, for its well-judged discrimination of character, for the easy flow and picturesqueness of its descriptional parts, for the sprightliness of its narrative, and for the freshness of its aim. The book is gracefully dedicated to Rev. Dr. Dowling, of Philadelphia, the father of the authoress, and deserves a wide circulation.

From the Portland (Me.) Transcript.

It is written with an earnest purpose. The scenes and characters are life-like, and the plot effective.

THE HUNTER'S FEAST; OR, CONVERSATIONS AROUND THE CAMP FIRE. By Capt. MAYNE REID, author of "Rifle Rangers," "Scalp Hunters," &c. 12mo, 376 pages, beautifully illustrated. Cloth. Price $1 25.

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It is full of the most vivid and exciting incidents of a Western hunter's life, told with all the ardor that enters into the character of the Author.

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The book is a delightful one, and when reading it we thought upon days long gone by, when we used to devour Defoe's excelling story.

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Of the many papers which have reviewed "Rose Clark," a very large majority pronounced it her best production; superior even to "Ruth Hall," which, published a little more than one year since, has already had a sale of Sixty Thousand Copies.

If newspapers did not charge so much for their space, we would fill columns with enthusiastic notices of "Rose Clark." As it is, we must be satisfied with a very few, and these by no means the most favorable.

From the New-York Evangelist.

Very popular, selling by the thousands, we understand, and quite independent of the critics, as becomes so independent a body as Fanny Fern. We confess to a great liking for this author—and to none of her works more than to this. It is faulty, extravagant, absurd as a story, and not at all overloaded with charity; yet it has a vigor of style, a splendor of description, a caustic satire and a consummate art which might suffice for a whole library of tales. There is a marvelous power in hitting off characters by a single stroke. A single epithet, or a few uttered words will often place a character before the reader, as sharply defined as a statue.

From the Boston Bee.

There is a beautiful unity of design in its facts, without the tedious detail of eternal dialogue to link them together. The authoress in this shows her genius; she does what a true limner does, paints the prominent striking outlines, and leaves the insignificant littlenesses of the picture to be filled by every-day observation. To our judgment, therefore, what little critics will call "want of connection," is really a great virtue—a distinguishing and honorable mark of an original mind. There is, too, great power displayed in painting characters, as well as a vast knowledge of the human heart in their fashioning. A more beautiful character than Rose herself does not exist *in English literature; a truer artist, and a greater soul than Gertrude displayed herself, was never imagined*—nor a more manly being than *Dr. Perry*. They have all the *humanity* necessary, while they exhibit matchless examples of angelic character. Good old Mrs. Bond, too, is capitally drawn, and Capt. Lee redeems a world-full of ugly sea-monsters. There is an appropriate mixture of pathos and indignation in the volume—some passages scorching hot with the author's hatred of meanness, duplicity and hypocritical cant, while others sparkle and glow and flash with unattempted eloquence. Till one finds himself at times, burning with passion and then instantly melted by a genuine touch of natural sensibility. * * * * Taken as a whole, the book is a triumph—honorable alike to the head and heart that conceived it—honorable to the language in which it is written—honorable to the age that produced it, and we have yet to see the work of fiction by an American woman, worthy to stand beside it.

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The vigorous pen of Fanny Fern has already made its mark in the world of literature; and, although a little tipped with venom, in the production of "Ruth Hall," in the work before us we find its true mission, the recording of deeds of mercy and triumph of love. The disguise in which the lady came before the public, the picturing of the darker scenes of her own, and the discordant jars of her own family, we are glad to see is cast aside, and the heart, the pure, warm, earnest heart of a genuine woman bursts forth in irresistible strains of heavenly melody. Rose Clark will live when Ruth Hall is forgotten, in fresh verdure; for its purity of tone, elegance of diction, originality of thought, vigor of style, must preserve it as one of the best stories of our time and worthy perusal again and again.

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It has every element of earnestness, power and satire *that she has ever evinced; a more decided picture is seldom to be seen.* It portrays the miseries and oppressions of a young charity orphan, so as to bring out in frightful *relief the world's uncharitableness, and the deformity of* hypocrisy and fashion. It is intense in feeling, severely beautiful in style, with not a waste word, or an overdrawn line, and pregnant with a wise lesson.

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REMOVAL.

Messrs. DIX & EDWARDS would announce to the trade, that they have removed their publishing establishment, from No. 10 Park-place, to the fine central position, No. 321 Broadway, where they will possess every desirable facility for the prompt and methodical transaction of their business, and will be happy to receive the calls of their friends. DIX & EDWARDS, No. 321 Broadway, (formerly No. 10 Park-place,) N. Y.

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THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON,

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The third volume will contain an engraving from Houdon's statue of Washington at Richmond, and a splendid engraving carefully copied from Stuart's original picture of Washington, in the Boston Athenæum.

*** The cheaper edition in 12mo will be issued as soon as the whole work is complete. This will be in smaller type, and will not contain the portraits or larger maps.

N. B.—No time will be lost in issuing the work complete; the delay so far has been unavoidable, in order to enable the distinguished author to introduce new matter, and to render it, in all respects, worthy of the confidence and the generous reception so universally given to the first volume. No intelligent reader, it is presumed, will be dissatisfied or impatient at a few weeks' delay in a work so important, when the time is occupied for the reader's benefit.

From the N. Y. Daily Tribune.

The execution of this volume certainly justifies the commendations with which we welcome its predecessor. Mr. Irving's style, it is almost superfluous to observe, is *so well adapted to historical composition, as to essay-writing.* In the present work, thus far it is more remarkable for its quiet and natural flow, than for the splendid embellishments in the tone of society, rather than the stateliness of formal history. Combining the details of biography, with the charms of description, his narrative presents an irresistible fascination, while it can scarcely be read without inspiring a fresh reverence for the Father of his Country.

From the Puritan Recorder.

It was peculiarly fitting that the brightest name in History should have put in requisition, for its commemoration, one of the most gifted and accomplished sons of literature. Washington Irving, whose literary fame scarcely knows a bound, has, for many years been occupied upon this work, the first volume of which we have now the pleasure to announce. It has been elaborated with great patience and care; and is not more remarkable for its exquisite grace and beauty of style, than for the richness of its biographical and historical details. It contains much that has not found its way into any previous life of Washington; and even if it had been nothing more than the old material, moulded over by that graceful mind that lends enchantment to everything it touches, it would still have been justly regarded as a bright gem in our literature.

From the Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia.

It is evident that the author has not only carefully investigated a vast amount of original materials to which few persons could have had access, but that he also has devoted many years to a most congenial subject. In justice to the publishers, we may state that the work has been got up in a style well worthy of its subject.

From the N. Y. Courier and Inquirer.

This is the life of Washington that will be read; others hereafter will only be referred to.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO., Publishers, No. 321 Broadway.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. *Orders received for shafts, car-axles,* shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ¾ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROAD IRON—12,000 tons, delivered at New-Orleans, within the month of February. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st. near Broadway.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought at the highest prices, and claims for Bounty Land Pensions, &c., promptly attended to, by GEO. WOODMAN, No. 49 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS—BOUGHT AND SOLD—On the most favorable terms, by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 46 Wall-st.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond, and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl set Ear-rings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each .... $60 to $100 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle .... $2 50 to $30 00 each.
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c. .... $2 50 to $25 00 a pair.
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains .... $3 00 to $65 00 each.
Pure Gold Wedding Rings .... $2 50 to $9 00 each.
Ladies' Gold Bracelets .... $7 00 to $60 00 each.
Plain and Chased Gold Rings .... 75 cents to $6 00 each.
Gentlemen's Seal Rings .... $3 00 to $16 00 each.
Garnet, Opal, Pearl, and other Stone Rings .... $2 50 to $25 00 each.
Fine Gold Thimbles .... $2 50 to $9 00 each.
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals .... $1 50 to $25 00 each.
Gold Pens and Pencils .... $2 00 to $15 00 each.
Gold Pencils .... $1 00 to $7 00 each.
Ladies' Porte-monnaies .... $1 00 to $15 00 each.
Gold Crosses and Necklaces .... $3 00 to $17 00 each.
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs .... $3 00 to $15 00 a set.
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses .... $1 75 to $15 00.
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses .... $9 00 to $500
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles .... 37 cents to $14 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—New-York, Jan. 26, 1856.—The Mayor calls upon all good citizens to remove the ice from the sidewalks in front of their premises, or to render them passable by the sprinkling of ashes thereon. Frequent accidents are occurring from these causes, and it is expected that every citizen will unite in removing so great an evil. ALEX'R MING, Chief Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, LONG CLOTHS, DIMITIES, BRILLIANTES, &c., &c.

Imported by

ALEXANDER T. STEWART & CO.

Manufactured and selected expressly for their FAMILY TRADE.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,

$100,000 WORTH SELLING OFF.

BEEKMAN & CO.,

No. 63 Canal, corner Mercer-st.,

Wish to give notice of the

CONTINUATION OF THE SALE

of their

LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

at prices which cannot fail to

CONVINCE EVERY PERSON

that their intention is to

CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK,

and thus open their Broadway store with nothing but

NEW GOODS.

The following is a specimen of sacrifices they are making to enable them to do so:

HANDSOME STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS, 5s. per yard—previously sold for 8s.

MERINOES, of all colors, 5s. per yard—previously sold for 10s.

YARD-WIDE PRINTS, 1s. per yard—previously sold for 2s.

RICH SATIN CLOAKS, $10 each—previously sold for $20.

And every other article, in similar proportion, including Flannels, Plaids, Linens, Sheetings, Draperies, Quilts, Shawls, Velvets, &c., &c.

ATTENTION! LADIES!

The entire stock of over $60,000 of RICH AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., of

REMSEN & DINGER,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

Will be offered for sale

AT 50 PER CENT. BELOW THE USUAL PRICES,

Commencing Monday, Jan. 28, 1856, at 9 o'clock A. M. and following days.

Having concluded to make some important changes in our establishment, and in order to do so we find it necessary to dispose of our present stock, and that this object may be successfully accomplished, we have marked it at such prices, that notwithstanding the present state of the money market, all can avail themselves of the present unprecedented sacrifice we have now submitted to.

The sale will commence at 9 A. M. and close at 9 P. M. on Monday and following days, until the whole is closed out. All goods are marked in plain figures—from which no abatement will be made—and no customer will be urged to purchase against their will.

REMSEN & DINGER.

Remember the store, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

BARGAINS IN IRISH LINENS.

500 pieces 4-4 PURE FLAX IRISH LINENS, prices from 2s to 4s cents per yard.

N. B.—These goods will be set apart from the regular stock. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

55 CASES OF DELAINES SEIZED BY order of the United States Marshal.—Fifty-five cases of elegant delaines, of the most magnificent designs ever offered in this country, for ten cents a yard, and no family will be allowed more than three pieces, and all those that buy them to sell again will be charged 4s. a yard, as the subscriber is determined all shall receive an equal chance. For all Benevolent Institutions any quantity can be had at ten cents per yard, as long as they last. An early call will prevent disappointment.

T. E. ISAACS, Agent, No. 30 John-st., corner of Nassau-st.

LANE & PORTER—No. 60 CATHERINE-ST.—Being desirous of disposing of their entire stock, before removing to Canal-st., will continue their sale of SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOS, TABLE LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, Domestic and all other DRY GOODS, at a still farther reduction from last week's prices.

DAMAGED LINENS, Muslins, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Curtain Muslins, Blankets, De Laines, Black Silks, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

EMBROIDERED BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, EDGINGS, &c., in great variety, at E. BROWN'S, No. 545½ Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE FRIENDS OF GEORGE W. MATSELL—Chief of Police, are requested to attend a meeting at Frank Duffy's, No. 211 Division-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, as business of importance will be laid before them. By order of the Committee.

CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., JOHN VAN BUREN, Esq.,
HON. JAMES GANTERMAN, FERNANDO WOOD, Esq.,
WILLIAM B. ASTOR, Esq., PETER COOPER, Esq.,
HON. LAWRENCE HILL, JAMES LYNCH, Esq.,
FRANCIS DUFFY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—LECTURES.—F. B. BROTHERHOOD OF NEW-YORK.—The Seventh Lecture of the Course, in aid of the Charity Fund will be delivered in the Lecture-room of the Mercantile Library Association, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock, by Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, of Baltimore. Subject—The Character of Charles I. Admission 25 cents.

MR. JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture on Temperance, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 30th inst., at the Plymouth Church, (Mr. Beecher's,) Orange-st., Brooklyn, commencing at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the George Hall Union, Daughters of Temperance. Admittance, 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

O'CONNELL—HIS POLICY AND ITS FRUITS.—In compliance with a request, Dr. COLGAN will deliver a lecture on *O'Connell, his Policy and its Fruits,* THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 29, at the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members will please meet at 12½ o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., at the house of Hose Company No. 54, No. 158 Franklin-st., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother member, CHARLES WILLIAMS. Funeral from No. 38 Jay-st. at 1 o'clock. G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

DONATION FESTIVAL.—The friends of the Rev. R. F. JONES, Pastor of the Franklin-st. Baptist Church, will pay him a farewell visit in the Church in Franklin-st. (head of Varick) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30. Refreshments will be provided under the direction of the ladies of the Church. Tickets, 50 cents each.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—An adjourned meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., at 7½ P. M., in the Vestry of Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church. Important business will be submitted, and addresses are expected from several clergymen. CLEMENT D. NEWMAN, Recording Secretary.

A FREE LECTURE ON SHAKERISM IN THE TABERNACLE.—An exposition of the principles and doctrines of that peculiar people known as Shakers, will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, by F. W. EVANS, a member of the New Lebanon Society, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS.

385. T. H. CHAMBERS, BROADWAY, 385

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

A RECENT IMPROVEMENT—In the already celebrated Pianos of T. GILBERT & CO. makes them unsurpassed by any others in the world. A large variety, from $250 to $1,000, may be seen at the warerooms No. 449 Broadway, corner Canal-st. H. E. MATHEWS, Sole Agent.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS—Nos. 241 to 251 West 29th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the best improvements and warranted. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $180. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS AND MUSIC—The largest assortment in the City, at wholesale or retail, at low prices, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, sole agent for Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's model Melodeons.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, entrance from Third-avenue, conducted by J. F. BINGHAM, is a Day High School, receiving twenty pupils above and twenty below twelve years of age, preparatory for business or college. All possible means are used and no care and labor are spared to make this School in every respect the very best on this continent. Vacancies may be secured for good boys.

BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANTSHIP—Gentlemen desiring to perfect themselves in the duties of the desk, can receive instruction as heretofore at JONES' Counting Rooms, No. 247 Broadway. The merits of the system of instruction may be learned by inquiry among merchants and business men.

THE SECOND TERM—Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys at 7 West 15th-st., where they receive a thorough education under a system of steady and exact discipline. The highest references.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen—No. 48 East 24th-st. (formerly H. Peugnet's School) ELIE CHARLIER.

THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN ICE COMPANY—Having secured a stock of ice, of a quality superior to that put up by any other Company this Winter, invite independent drivers and shippers to call upon them at their office, No. 321 Broadway, and make their contracts for the ensuing season. GEO. E. SHERWOOD, President. JAS. H. [illegible], Secretary.

[illegible]

FIRST [illegible] CONCERT [illegible] Mr. [illegible] AFTERNOON [illegible] EVENING, Jan. 29, 1856, at [illegible] Hall, [illegible]-st., near Court.

PROGRAMME.

1. Italian Glories; Grand Fantasia [illegible] Lucrezia and Sonnambula. .... Gottschalk. L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
2. Solo on the Harp .... Aptommas. Mr. APTOMMAS.
3. { (a) Last Hope. (Religious Meditation.) { (b) Marche De Nuit .... Gottschalk. L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
4. (By general request.) The Banjo Fantasia [illegible] American Sketch .... Gottschalk. L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

PART II.

5. Dance of the Sylphs .... Godefroid. Arranged and performed by GOTTSCHALK.
6. Solo on the Harp .... Aptommas. Mr. APTOMMAS.
7. Souvenir of Lucia .... L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at [illegible]. Tickets $1; Ladies' tickets 50 cents. For sale at the Music Stores in Brooklyn, and HALL & SON'S Piano-Forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York. Piano-fortes from the manufactory of Chickering.

GOTTSCHALK'S GRAND PIANO-FORTE SOIREE—Dedicated to the Spaniards and Cubans, on THURSDAY EVENING, 31st inst., at Dodworth's Rooms, adjoining Grace Church, in which, nothing will be performed but Spanish and Cuban music. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores and at the door in the evening.

CROWDED NIGHTLY!! BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

By receiving four Admissions to the Entertainments, the tickets to

PERHAM'S FOURTH GIFT ENTERPRISE.

Tickets for sale from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the box office of BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 BROADWAY, and at the principal Hotels and Music Stores.

Price of Gift Tickets $1, or 11 for $10!!!

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway.

Continued success of the grand fairy extravaganza,

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST,

which will be repeated EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, with

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

NOTICE.—PERHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS are received for the admission of four persons to our entertainments. For sale at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.

Price $1—or 11 for $10.

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-STREET.—TUESDAY—MR. H. PERRY, received with the liveliest enthusiasm, and cheered with hearty applause on his success will appear in the Comedy of

A CURE FOR THE HEART ACHE.

Young Rapid....Mr. H. Perry | Old Rapid........Mr. Burton. Frank, Mr. Setchell; Vortex, Mr. Moore; Miss Vortex, Mrs. A. Parker; Ellen, Miss E. Thorne; Jessie, Mrs. Burton.

With the extremely laughable piece in one act, of

THE BARBER'S PLOT.

The Barbers, Messrs. Burton and Setchell; King Charles, Mr. Reynolds.

WEDNESDAY, (To-morrow,) the Comedy of

LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.

Received with great applause last evening.

On THURSDAY, Miss Mary Agnes will appear as Pauline.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, will be performed the entirely new Historical Romance, in five acts, called

THE IRON MASK.

Leon de Bourbon........Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Hortense de Piermbat........Miss. [illegible]

To conclude with

TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; performance to commence at ½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, 1856, will be presented the petite Comedy, in one act, entitled

WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

Captain Charles...Mr. Walcot | Mrs. Milbank...Miss Conover

After which, Morton's Comedy, in five acts, of

SPEED THE PLOW.

Sir Abel......Mr. H. Placide | Susan......Miss Raymond
Bob Handy......Mr. Lester | Lady Handy...Mrs. Sylvester

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance commencing at 7 o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, performances will commence with the Comedy of

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Benedick........Mr. G. Jordan
Beatrice........Miss Laura Keene

To conclude with the Mythological Burlesque of

MIDAS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—On THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, the entertainments will commence with the Drama of the

MULETEER OF TOLEDO.

Manuel......Mr. J. H. Allen | Elvira......Mrs. S. B. Wilkins

To be followed by the Pantomime of

ASPHODEL; OR, THE MAGIC PEN.

Sabilla......Mr. G. L. Fox | Sabolin........Miss Hathaway

To conclude with the new Drama entitled

THE IDIOT OF THE MILL.

ACADEMY HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY.—FIRST EXHIBITION, MONDAY, Jan. 28. Doors to be opened at 7 P. M. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHINA AND JAPAN ILLUSTRATED.

A magnificent series of PANORAMIC PICTURES, sketched and painted by Gen. [illegible] and Wm. Heine, assisted by J. KYLE and J. H. DALLAS.

SEVEN YEARS IN THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

JAPAN EXPEDITION.

Tickets, 25 cents. Schools admitted at reduced prices.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Engagement of the versatile and popular actress, Mrs. FRANK DREW, who, assisted by the rest of the talented Company, will appear THIS (TUESDAY, Jan. 29,) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the entertaining French piece, called SATAN IN PARIS! The Mysterious Stranger, Mrs. Frank Drew. AFTERNOON at 3, two pretty pieces. PERFORMANCES IN THE DEN OF LIONS at 3½ and 7 P. M. THE LIVING WILD ANIMALS, &c., TO BE SEEN AS USUAL. Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

JOHN A. KYLE'S COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT—Will take place on FRIDAY next, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, being the Musical Inauguration of this MAGNIFICENT SALLE DE CONCERT. An attractive programme will be performed by the following eminent artists: [illegible] Pozzoni, Couran; Messrs. Badiali, Allen Irving, Guilla, Beutler, Aptommas, Burke, Scharfenberg, Hoffman, Morgan, Bristow, Timm, &c. Tickets $1 each. To be had at the principal Music stores, and at DAMBEKE'S Agency, No. [illegible] Broadway.

GRAND CONCERT OF VOCAL MUSIC—By the Young Ladies of Grammar School No. 13, in Allen-st., will take place at the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, under the direction of G. F. BRISTOW, Esq. Tickets 25 cents. To be had of the Teachers and Scholars at the School, and at the door on the evening of the Concert. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the Concert to commence at 7½, precisely.

DRAMATIC AND POETIC READINGS.—T. B. BROWN, Professor of Elocution, will give one of his Readings on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7½ o'clock, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York, and on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, in Trainer's Academy, No. 90 South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open half an hour earlier.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

MADAME [illegible] DE VILLIERS will give a grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert at Professor GRAY'S (Heights' Seminary, Brooklyn,) on MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1856, assisted by the most eminent artistes.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest—ancient gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

MASON AND BERGMANN'S THIRD CLASSICAL MATINEE will be given at Dodworth's Academy on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock, P. M., with the assistance of Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEW MERCANTILE AND BUSINESS FIRMS

IN NEED OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES

Will promote their own interest and security, by obtaining

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,

New made and sold by the Patentees,

B. G. WILDER & CO.,

No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York, and No. 32 Walnut-st. and No. 8 Granite-st., Philadelphia.

THE PARTNERSHIP—Heretofore existing under the name, style and firm of RAE & SCOFIELD, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by Philo Scofield. JOHN RAE, JR., PHILO SCOFIELD. New-York, Jan. 25, 1856.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having purchased the interest of John Rae, Jr., will continue the [illegible] and clothing business on his own account, at the old stand, No. 24 Bowery, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. PHILO SCOFIELD. New-York, Jan. 25, 1856.

REMOVAL.—CLARK & WEST have removed their business to the [illegible] corner of Pine and Church sts. JANUARY 12, 1856.

CLARK & WEST have admitted MARVIN S. MAXWELL and WILLIAM B. DAVIS as partners in their business, from Jan. 1, 1856. The firm will hereafter be CLARK, WEST & CO. New-York, Jan. 12, 1856.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Warranted very pure and to burn as bright, clear and very brightly [illegible] [illegible] it will never crust [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT—[illegible] known for roofs of houses, [illegible] vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the weather. [illegible] the company's depot, No. 80 Water-st.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] ... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at [illegible] ... Descriptive catalogues are now ready ... [illegible]

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph W. Duryee, deceased, will sell without reserve, at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, the following property:

1st. The store and lot of ground known as No. 141 Maiden-lane, in the Second Ward of the City of New-York, containing in breadth on Maiden-lane 17 feet, and [illegible] in length on each side from Maiden-lane to [illegible]

2d. The house and lot of ground known as No. 81 Rose-st., in the Fourth Ward of the City of New-York, containing in front 23 feet, in the rear 26 feet 10 inches, and in depth on each side, 92 feet 6 inches.

3d. The house and lot of ground known as No. 75 Norfolk-st., in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, containing [illegible] in breadth in front and rear, and 100 feet in depth on each side.

4th. The house and lot of ground known as No. 76 East Broadway, in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, containing in breadth in front and rear, each 25 feet 4 inches, and in length on the easterly side 66 feet 9 inches, and on the westerly side 66 feet 11 inches.

5th. The house and lot of ground known as No. 65 Division-st., in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, containing in breadth in front and rear each 19 feet [illegible] inches, and in length on each side, 68 feet 10 inches.

6th. Also, the leasehold premises situate at the southeast corner of Division and Market-sts., known as Nos. 63 Division and 4 Market-st., in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, containing in breadth in front and rear 31 feet 2 inches, and in length on each side the one-half of the distance from Division-st. to East Broadway. The lease of giving and taking made by Catherine Hedges to said Joseph W. Duryee, Nov. 1, 1851, for the term of 21 years [illegible] ground rent of $[illegible], with the usual covenants for renewals or payments for improvements.

For further particulars inquire of SMITH BARKER, No. [illegible] Broadway; or of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st., in the City of New-York. Dated, New-York, Jan. 8, 1856.

SMITH BARKER, ADRIAN SCHARFF, PETER S. DURYEE, } Executors.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CLINTON HOTEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—F. COLTON will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, the entire Furniture of the Clinton Hotel, one door from the corner of Beekman and Nassau-sts. It will embrace the furniture of more than eighty rooms. Also, all the rich parlor and dining-room furniture; such as rich rosewood carved furniture, in brocatel; very large French plate mirrors; every description of rich chandeliers, oil paintings in great variety; Wilton tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; oil cloths, several hundred feather-beds and hair mattresses. Also, all the china and glass ware, rich silver and plated ware, rich damask and lace curtains, rosewood piano-fortes, &c. Also, all the bar-room furniture. The sale will continue from day to day, until the whole stock is disposed of. Catalogues giving full description of the goods, will be issued on Wednesday evening.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, a line of rich set diamond jewelry, viz: Brooches, pins, bracelets, finger-rings, studs, earrings, &c. Also a line of eighteen carat gold watches, independent seconds duplex chronometers, patent levers, &c., movements of the first quality, and made by the most celebrated manufacturers. Also, a line of [illegible] gold jewelry, viz: Finger and earrings, brooches, pins, bracelets, studs, sleeve-buttons, lockets, [illegible]. The whole to be sold peremptorily.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY WM. T. BOYD & CO.—Store No. 137 William-st. Mortgage sale of superior household furniture, piano, mirrors, &c., THIS DAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 34 Downing-st., near Bleecker, rosewood parlor furniture in crimson plush, pier tables, centre do. with marble tops, oval mirrors, 7-octave piano, Brussels carpets, paintings, mantel ornaments, damask curtains, mahogany bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, dressing and wash bureaus, feather beds, mahogany extension dining table, cane-seat chairs, ingrain carpets, dinner set and other crockery, hall oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c., &c.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 377 & 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.—TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, a large and varied catalogue of juvenile, miscellaneous, theological, biographical, historical, pictorial, illustrated and other books, in full calf and other bindings, to which the attention of the trade and the public is particularly invited. Our evening sales will be held regularly every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Afternoon sales twice a week, Thursday and Saturday, commencing at 3 o'clock, consisting of fancy goods, stationery, &c. Catalogues of Tuesday's sale now ready.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FARMS FOR SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell, on MONDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the dwelling house on the premises lately occupied by Ezra B. Merritt, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, within five minutes' walk of the New-Haven Railroad Station at Port Chester, two farms, on elevated grounds, overlooking the village of Port Chester and Long Island Sound. Sale positive to the highest bidder, under the direction of JOHN ADEE MERRITT, Esq., Administrator.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART.—TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 11 o'clock, at No. 279 Broadway, mortgage sale, hotel and bar-room furniture, sofas, pier glasses, Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, marble-top tables, gas chandeliers, bedsteads, beds, bedding, bar counters and fixtures, engravings, rocking-chairs, kitchen range, kitchen furniture and cooking utensils. A. B. FOUNTAIN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely at No. 14 Harrison, near Court-st., Brooklyn. A general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture; 42 vols. of Rees's Cyclopedia, and other books; also, 1 splendid rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, by Stodart, nearly new—a choice instrument. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

CHARLES R. MILLER WILL SELL—On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at house No. 77 Murray-st., the entire furniture of a large boarding-house, (front and rear building,) consisting of the usual variety of parlor, kitchen and chamber furniture. Sale positive without regard to weather. House will be leased till May, 1856. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Stock and fixtures of an Oil Store, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 211 Greenwich-st., corner of Vesey-st., consisting of lard, whale and sperm oils, lamp wick, glass chimneys and shades, oil-cans, measures, funnels, drainers; also, a lot of fluids. Catalogues now ready.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, a fine two-seat sleigh, in perfect order; been used but little. Also, a one-seat sleigh, nearly new, and one set single silver-mounted harness. Also, a fine buffalo robe.

HENRY T. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY T. LEEDS & CO. Will sell, THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, dining-room, bed-room and kitchen furniture, in that first-class house, No. 74 Franklin-st., embracing everything usually found in a first-class house. Deposit required.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, immediately after the sale of jewelry, a line of Gayler's Patent Salamander Safes, of various sizes, suitable for bankers, jewelers, merchants' offices, &c. The whole to be sold peremptorily.

AUCTION SALE OF OMNIBUS-SLEIGHS.—[illegible] Omnibus Sleighs, (Stephenson maker,) with lead bars, &c., will be sold at auction, at Tattersall's, corner 6th-av. and 30th-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M. Also, 20 strings of bells. Sale positive. Terms cash. The sleighs may be seen on application to the auctioneer, at that place. GEO. CLEMENTS, Proprietor and Auctioneer.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auction... [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] ... Pearl-st. ... [illegible] ... packed for shipping.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER 1,500,000 ACRES OF CHOICE SELECTED FARMING AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS, to suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are situated from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of Railroads; that the convenience of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to 15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this Railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $6 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D. HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 247 West 31st-st., a new first class 3-story basement and counter-cellar high-stoop house, built in the best manner, with all the improvements. Price $7,000. Apply on the premises from 9 to 12, or to J. VAN WAGNER, No. 158 West 42d-st. $4,500 can remain.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. 496 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 271 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The four-story brick house, No. 164 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 10 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brick house, No. 89 President-st., two years old, in a good neighborhood. Terms moderate. L. WETMORE, No. 14 Platt-st.

$45,000.—FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Three on Greenwich-st., 18 by 56 feet; one on Harrison-st., 20 by 54 feet; the whole plot of ground, 54 by 76 feet, situated on the northwest corner of Greenwich and Harrison sts., in a growing business locality, within three streets of the North River Docks, and but a few rods from the Hudson River and New-York and Erie Railroad Depôts. Said property is subject to two mortgages of $28,000. The first mortgage to Trinity Church, of $14,000, at 6 per cent., payable in about one year; the second mortgage, of $14,000, payable on the day of sale.

N. B.—The proceeds of sale of said property, above the $28,000, may lie on bond and mortgage for five years, at 6 per cent. Said property will be sold by order of the Supreme Court, the 8th day of February, at 12 o'clock M., in the Merchants' Exchange, if not disposed of before at private sale. A good and indisputable title will be given. For further particulars, call on DR. H. K. ROOT, No. 512 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT YONKERS—An Italian villa, eligibly situated on Broadway, (Albany Post Road,) and within ten minutes walk of the Railroad depôt. The house is supplied with gas, hot and cold water, range and furnace. Attached to the premises are carriage-house, stable, poultry house, and green-house. For further particulars apply to H. W. BASHFORD, Post-Office, Yonkers; or to CHARLES R. HAWES, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FIRST CLASS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One house on 5th-av., near 21st-st., with brown stone front, 25 by 65, will be sold very low; also, one house on same street, 65 feet deep, at $18,000. One house on 15th-st., near Union Place, 33x65, four stories; the whole house, with six rooms in garret; finely finished; price $30,000; also, one house on 21st-st., at $16,000; one on 29th-st. at $15,000, and one on 31st-st., near 6th-av., at $13,000. Apply to M. H. FOWLER, No. 1 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st., cor. Broadway.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The elegant and commodious house, 40 feet square, and lots adjoining, 77 by 200 feet, situate on the corner of Clinton and Gates avs., Brooklyn, will be sold low on immediate application to JAMES A. H. BELL, No. 140 Maiden-lane.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 275 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 78 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE—In the city of Hudson, N. Y., built of brick in the best manner, three-story high, 13 rooms, gas in every room, good well of water in yard; fruit of the best description. Corner lot, size 160 feet by 120. Also, two good farms, six miles from Hudson, on a road leading from Hudson to Blue Stores. For further information or terms, address JOHN M. CROFTS, No. 33 Warren-st., Hudson, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until MONDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock M., and no longer, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the north side of 44th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., in the XXIId Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract. The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of W. B. WILCOX, architect, No. 208 Broadway, room No. 15, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be obtained. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals, which may be left with any of the following School Officers: R. H. Shannon, J. Edwards, S. J. Hopkins, Wm. Hormes, N. S. Wing, Wm. Dealing, Jr., P. C. Male, Samuel Fleet, Abijah Ingram, J. C. Fay. By order of the Board of School Officers of XXIId Ward. SAMUEL FLEET, Chairman.

S. J. HOPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, No. 51 Worth (late Anthony) street.

SEALED PROPOSALS—For furnishing supplies of Ice from time to time, as may be required for the Marine Hospital, Staten Island, will be received by the Commissioners of Emigration, at their office, as above, until Wednesday, the 6th proximo.

Any information that may be required by parties offering for the above, will be given on application at the office. J. CRABTREE, Vice President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1856.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.

For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $32.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer AUGUSTA, THOMAS LYON, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—The United States Mail steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. W. SMITH, Commander, will commence receiving freight TUESDAY, Feb. 5, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Feb. 11, at 1 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 4 N. R., foot of Robinson-st. LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, Office, No. 12 Park-place.

INSURANCE.

[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE CO. CAPITAL, $200,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS. [illegible] Fulton-street, Brooklyn. [illegible] W. DE LAMATER, President. WM. W. [illegible], Secretary. Applications [illegible] at the office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st., will be attended to.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York. OFFICES Nos. 17 CANAL-ST. AND 81 WILLIAM-ST. Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Monday, Jan. 28, 1856.

THE TRUSTEES, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1855:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1855, to 31st December, 1855	$4,169,2[illegible] 76
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1855	1,[illegible]
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,4[illegible]

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1855, to 31st December, 1855	$4,106,041 70
Losses paid during the same period $1,774,908 55	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses [illegible]	
Total	[illegible] 90

The Company have the following Assets:

New-York City Bank Stocks, State Stocks and Loans on State and other Stocks, drawing Interest	$1,274,187 96
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	258,014 27
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	76,849 63
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,960,718 89
Cash in Bank	176,922 89
Total amount of Assets	$3,747,[illegible]

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th day of February next.

The Trustees, after reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved that all the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1850, and sixty per cent. of the issue of 1854, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

The Board have also declared a dividend of thirty per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1855, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1855, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$5,464,190 00
Additional profits, from 1st January, 1855, to 1st January, 1856	840,760 00
Total profits for 13½ years	$6,304,950 00
The certificates of 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852, and 54 per cent. of 1853, have been redeemed by cash	4,44[illegible],073 20
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1856	$1,8[illegible],876 80

By order of the Board:

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Charles Dennis,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Henry Coit,	Leon. S. Suares,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Augustus Averill,	Henry W. Hicks,	Mort. Livingston,
Lewis Curtis,	Daniel S. Miller,	William Wood,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. Henry Burgy,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	Corn. Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	Theo. W. Riley,	Henry G. Brewer,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	David Lane,	Watts Sherman,
P. A. Hargous,	James Bryce,	Edward R. Bell,
Meyer Gans,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	E. E. Morgan,
Edw. H. Gillilan,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. J. Howland,
Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low,	Benj. Babcock.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice President.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000. ASSETS, $311,383.

Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of the State, and, as special security for the assured in New-York, it has provided for an accruing Trust Fund to the amount of $100,000, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.

OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand and at Bankers'	$21,330	$21,330
22 Alleghany County (C. & P.) Bonds	22,000	16,280
22 Alleghany County (A. V.) Bonds	22,000	15,840
28 Delaware Railroad Bonds	28,000	26,400
28 Pittsburg City Six per cents	28,000	20,400
25 Reading Railroad Bonds	12,500	12,000
10 Philadelphia City six per cents	10,000	9,250
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's sworn value	98,805	51,950
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	53,000	25,600
Bills receivable	6,024	6,024
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription	93,700	97,700
Par Value of Assets	$420,218	
Cash Value of Assets		$311,383

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1855. CHARLES D. FREEMAN,
Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1855.

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1852, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and, also, complying with the requirements of said act; now, therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by his letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office [L. S.] to be affixed, the day and year above written.

JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.

H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY:

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1856		$9[illegible],062 70
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1856	$319,885 02	
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1856	58,241 72	
Amount of endowment account received same time	59 40	—378,186 14
Total		$1,280,248 84

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses by death	$125,726 56	
Amount paid for interest on dividends, re-insurances, &c.	20,267 29	
Amount paid for taxes	2,015 44	
Amount paid for salaries, fees to physicians, trustees, &c.	13,454 85	
Amount paid for advertising, printing, stationery, office-rent, and expenses, law expenses, &c.	5,220 09	
Amount paid for commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchanges, &c.	34,313 53	
Amount of cancelled notes and return premiums on cancelled policies	19,242 46	—221,240 19
Accumulated fund		$1,059,008 65

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$42,500 11
Invested in New-York State securities	180,920 35
Bonds and mortgages	383,723 28
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1856	11,452 11
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1856	21,872 60
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on life policies bearing interest	392,288 21
Premiums on policies in hands of agents	17,182 99
Total	$1,059,008 65

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of THIRTY PER CENT on all Life Policies which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1856, and six per cent. interest, in cash, upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the Office of the Company (corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.) on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d day of February. By order.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices No. 9 Wall-st. and 285 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

REMOVAL.—THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed their down-town office to No. 88 Wall-st., under the Howard Insurance Company. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—On or before the 1st of May, to rent for a term of years; a house situated not above 28th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. Rent not to exceed $800. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—By an unexceptionable tenant a first-class high stoop, 3-story house, with all the improvements, in a good location, from the 4th to the 6th-av., not above [illegible]-st. Rent not to exceed $1,[illegible]. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-Office.

[illegible] ... FIRE INSURANCE CO. ... [illegible] They have declared a further dividend of six per cent. ... [illegible] The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the stockholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel S. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	[illegible] Waterbury,
Augustus C. Dowling,	[illegible] Ogden,
[illegible] Lorillard,	[illegible]
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
[illegible]	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	[illegible]
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Steward, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. F. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. [illegible],	John A. C. Gray,

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, Cor. 6th-av. and 43d-st., Jan. 21, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Esq., Cashier, at the People's Bank, on the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, the end of their fiscal year. The Transfer books are closed until that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend has been declared of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, payable in cash, clear of State tax; also a dividend in common stock on the preferred and common stock of four per cent., payable and deliverable on the 4th of February next. By order of the Board of Managers.

S. BRADFORD, Secretary.

LATE ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of one per cent. from the assets of the Company will be paid to shareholders on demand, by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st., New-York.

J. B. VARNUM, A. MOODY, EWD. WHITEHOUSE, } Trustees.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next. Stockholders residing at the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the office of the Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Jan. 8, 1856. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.

WM. E. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 60 Barclay-st., corner of College-place.

DIVIDEND.—Jan. 1, 1856.—The President and Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st FEBRUARY next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st February inclusive.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1856.

A DIVIDEND.—Of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Friday, the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st February, inclusive.

STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON R. R. CO., Office No. 18 William-st.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The 1st of February interest on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on or after that day on the presentation of the coupons at this office.

C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Jan. 22, 1856.—The interest due 1st February, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 49 William-st., New-York.

CHARLES L. RHODES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1856. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Sec.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 286 Pearl-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th inst.

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-JERSEY, JANUARY 28, 1856.—The interest coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due first February proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD OF ILLINOIS—Coupons for interest due Feb. 1, on 7 per cent. Bonds, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Company's office, No. 45 William-st.

J. M. CATLIN, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1856.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS, AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Interest Coupons of these companies, due 1st Feb. next, will be paid at No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine, by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON.

TO LET.

HOUSES AND LOTS TO LET.—The superior 3-story house, No. 19 State-st., first one from Broadway, with the 2-story building in the rear, now used as a warehouse. The premises are in fine order and well arranged and located for a commission house or other commercial purposes. Immediate possession can be had.

Also, the substantial new 5-story store, No. 111 Greenwich-st., 27 by 100 feet, now nearly ready for occupancy.

Also, the 2-story dwellings Nos. 112 and 113 Cedar-st.

Also, the lots Nos. 602 and 604 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., 47 by 137 feet, with use of alley in the rear. This very valuable property can be had for a term of 10 or 15 years. Possession 1st of May. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 33 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story, basement brick house, No. 77 West 20th-st., with use of gas fixtures, oil-cloth, window-shades, &c., from now till 1st of May. Rent $150. Reference required. Apply to R. D. GOODWIN, No. 336 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 22 Pacific-st., second door from Clinton-st., Brooklyn; size, 25 feet by 40; rent, $440. Possession can be had within three weeks. Apply to D. BUFFUM, No. 22 Broad st., New-York, or on the premises.

FIRST CLASS STORE TO LEASE.—A first class store is about to be erected on the southeast corner of Broadway and Grand-st. Proposals for leasing the same will be received by R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 330 Broadway.

TO LEASE—In Vesey-st., the two elegant marble-front stores, Nos. 58 and 60 Vesey-st., suitable for dry goods or other business; connected by arches; may be used as one store of 50 feet front, by 87 feet deep. To be finished for occupation by the 1st of March. Will be leased separately or together. Also, a large manufacturing premises, 50 by 100 feet, on 49th-st., near 3d-av., with steam engine, &c., &c. Rent $775. FRED. KISSAM, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—The second and third floors of the Banking building, corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av., divided off into offices, and suitable for either business or an academy, primary school or daguerreotypist; also, a beautiful office in the basement, on 14th-st., and a large, fine attic, suitable for a society or lodge. Will be rented low to good tenants. Possession given immediately. Apply to D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON, No. 55 Broad-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location is to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 182 Cliff-st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—In the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depôt buildings. Inquire of THOS. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

LOFTS TO LET—Part of the lofts No. 25 Chambers-st. Apply to BURT BROTHERS & CO.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—[illegible] FRANKS, Patentee, No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor-House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] ... W. [illegible], M. D., ... Surgeon to the Lock Hospital ... [illegible]

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY, AND SARSAPARILLA.

Are the most speedy, safe, and certain remedies for SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all scorbutic or cutaneous eruptions. The one applied externally penetrates the pores of the skin and absorbs the virus as it appears; the other taken inwardly, purifies the blood and removes all unhealthy secretions. Acting in unison with each other, they never fail to effect a thorough and permanent cure. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES.—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 30 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 8 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here a short time only, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 21 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleva les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns. CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE, No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain. ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D. No. 2 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 8, 1853.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain. H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row. Philadelphia, July 27, 1853.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 21 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it as invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 81 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

GOOD MEDICINES.—It is estimated that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL AND CATHARTIC PILLS have done more to promote the public health, than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand on thousand cures of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c. very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral, and will cure more complaints.

Everybody needs more or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the Bowels, Liver and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body, to work its decay. But for disease we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early and thrust it from the system, before it is yet too strong to yield.

AYER'S PILLS do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak, but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsy, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Internal Pains, Bilious Complaints, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as Pimples on the Face, Worms, Nervous Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Irregularities, Dizziness in the Head, Colds, Fevers, Dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaint for which a Purgative Remedy is required. These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own physicians. Try them once, and you will never be without them. Price 25 cents per box—five boxes for $1. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 346 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 43 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 8 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 846 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 9 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER.—Spread on Canton flannel, cured Judge Birdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by E. B. NEWMAN, M.D., No. [illegible] Hudson-st., and for sale by Druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] ... CITY OF CLEVELAND ... CITY OF [illegible] ... CITY OF CHICAGO ... CITY OF MILWAUKEE ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—[illegible] Convertible Bonds [illegible] for a first-class dwelling house [illegible]

$10,000 WANTED ON LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—[illegible]

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. Payable at sight in sums from £1 upward. TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Nassau-st. [illegible]

[illegible] THE ANNUAL ELECTION [illegible] ... February 4, at the Office of the Company ... [illegible]

THE STOCKHOLDERS [illegible] ENGINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY [illegible]

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD [illegible] CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD [illegible] CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENN. [illegible] $30,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. [illegible] For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO. [illegible]

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—[illegible]

BANK NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF DIVIDENDS ON STOCK of the OCEAN BANK remaining unclaimed for two years previous to the 1st of September, [illegible]

[illegible]

J. PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the Ocean Bank, [illegible]

BANK NOTICE.—MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—[illegible]

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, [illegible] Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute [illegible] ... HENRY KEEP, an individual banker [illegible]

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 40 Wall-st.—CAPITAL [illegible] This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian and receiver of estates. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS [illegible] JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND.—[illegible] SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND [illegible] PER CENT. [illegible]
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
[illegible] M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—[illegible] ... MONDAY, the 4th of February [illegible] open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M. W. T. [illegible], Cashier.

IRVING BANK.—New-York, [illegible] The annual election for Directors of this Bank [illegible] on Monday, Feb. 4. The polls [illegible] o'clock P. M. DAN'L V. H. [illegible], Cashier.

THE GREATEST [illegible] OF THE AGE! W. GILLIES & BROTHERS' CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE [illegible] W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. [illegible] New-York; [illegible]

COAL.—The business of the late [illegible]

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE [illegible] BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—[illegible]

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required [illegible]

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA.—[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.—[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, [illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK.—[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn to before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

H. H. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible] LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, [illegible]

J. Q. JONES, President.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

E. F. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,711,[illegible]

[illegible] STRONG, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK [illegible] CONTINENTAL BANK.—As required [illegible]

W. [illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,021,016 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—[illegible], Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. E. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. E. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

JNO. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. J. LANE, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....104,861 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. C. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. C. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

JOHN C. BAKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,337,[illegible] 41
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....119,126 00
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THEO. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THEO. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

W. C. MORRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....716,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

THOS. J. THOMSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....41,470 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,706,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....215,302 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,247,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,182,440 30
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....367,519 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$737,397 84
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....381,583 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....147,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....112,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,1[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. BROWN, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....[illegible]

[illegible], Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALEXANDER B. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....4,770,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....118,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....147,785 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....13,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$407,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PETER T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

P. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....11,121 14
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....154,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,456,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....112,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....1,002,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$689,816 31
Average amount of Specie.....42,506 55
Average amount of Circulation.....103,166 32
Average amount of Deposits.....343,575 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

SAMUEL JUDSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....64,678 40
Average amount of Circulation.....109,989 00
Average amount of Deposits.....676,178 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....61,702 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....183,357 00
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GOUVERT W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

WM. E. SHAW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,317,375 59
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....117,649 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AARON PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

S. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....114,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,

COMPOSED OF

BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. [illegible] Toledo, [illegible] Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, TO TAKE EFFECT MONDAY, [illegible]

[illegible]

MAIL TRAIN.

[illegible]

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. R. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, [illegible]

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, [illegible] Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Courtlandt-st. [illegible], Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at [illegible] o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at [illegible] P. M., connecting with trains for Boston, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at [illegible] and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence [illegible] A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M., [illegible]

Providence for Hartford 6:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:30 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

[illegible] BACON, Agent, Hartford.

[illegible], Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, [illegible], 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz:

[illegible]

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, Jan. [illegible], 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M.

The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. [illegible] South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and reopened on 14th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers.

J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURGH.—The only direct through line leaves by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M. lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:15 A. M. for North and East.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($13 and $13 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co., No. 27 Canal-st., New-York, Jan. 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co., in consequence of the snow will receive and deliver their passengers and their baggage at 26th-st. Station for the present. The trains will all leave 26th-st. Station 20 minutes after their advertised time at Canal-st.

J. H. HOYT, Superintendent.

HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—An Express train for Providence will leave Hartford after the arrival of the Afternoon Express train from New-York, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—to commence on THURSDAY, the [illegible] inst.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA.—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.

EMIGRANT LINES

At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign makers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired quantity of this Paint, which will be found to be [illegible]

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

EXTRA AND ORDER GOODS.—[illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the ATLANTIC, Capt. [illegible]; PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible]; BALTIC, Capt. [illegible]; ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible].

[illegible]

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855	Saturday, Dec.	1855
[illegible]		[illegible]	
Saturday, Jan. 19	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5	1856
[illegible]		[illegible]	

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. [illegible] Austin-Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. [illegible]

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $[illegible]; Second Cabin Passage, $[illegible].

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $[illegible]; Second Cabin Passage, $[illegible].

The Ship from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.

ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Shannon.

ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.

AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

[illegible]

AMERICA, Lang, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Jan. 30.

AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York.....Wednesday, Feb. 6.

ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Feb. 13.

PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York.....Wednesday, Feb. 20.

CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Feb. 27.

[illegible]

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BELGIAN TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP.—The steamers composing this line are the following:

BELGIQUE, A. H. L. TACK, Commander.

CONSTITUTION, E. POUCET, Commander.

LEOPOLD I., [illegible], Commander.

DUC DE BRABANT.

CONGRES.

The splendid and powerful new iron screw steamship BELGIQUE, 2,000 tons, A. H. L. TACK, Commander, will sail from New-York for Antwerp, stopping at Southampton, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, from Pier No. [illegible] North River.

Price of passage in first cabin $[illegible]. No freight received after Thursday, Feb. 7, and no bills of lading signed or parcels received on the day of sailing. No goods received until paid for. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be marked "Below." [illegible]

[illegible] SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. [illegible]

For passage in the second Cabin and Steerage apply to [illegible] & CORTIS, No. [illegible]

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.

NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.

GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday, 26th January, at 12 o'clock M.

NEW-YORK.....Saturday, [illegible]

GLASGOW.....Saturday, [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $[illegible]; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of Passage—First Cabin.....$130

Price of Passage—Second Cabin.....75

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent [illegible]

No baggage will be received on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

P. S.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail March 8.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—FIFTY POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA via PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and favorite steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. Chas. S. BOGGS, U. S. Navy. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN AGE, Captain J. T. WATKINS, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. For passage, apply to J. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st., N. R.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, under the direction of C. VANDERBILT, Agent for the ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA, Proprietors. 50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 15 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.—Through in advance of the mail—500 miles shorter than any other route.

Through Rates of Fare to San Francisco:

First Cabin.....$[illegible]

Second Cabin.....[illegible]

Steerage.....[illegible]

The splendid double engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Captain MINER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, connecting with the steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased; not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need to be apprehended.

For information or passage apply to JAMES W. CROSS, at the only office of the Line, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 5½ cents each.

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, from the Hudson River to the East River, [illegible]

GEO. W. [illegible]

CLARENCE D. SACKETT, Commissioners.

MATHIAS BLOODGOOD.

New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1856.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—[illegible]

CHAS. CORNELL & TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES L. ADAMS [illegible]

L. W. GODDARD, [illegible]

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1856.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—FATHAH A. CONKLIN against DANIEL JOHNSTON.—Summons for a money demand on contract. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. 74 Wall-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and [illegible] dollars and thirty-four cents, with interest from the ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1855.

BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York the [illegible] day of December, 1855.

BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT.

THE SUPREME COURT, &c.—GEORGE H. STOUT, and ADELAIDE, his wife, against WILLIAM W. MURRAY, and CAROLINE M., his wife, HARVEY F. WILLIAMSON and ELIZA J., his wife, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment and order of this Court made and rendered in the above-entitled cause on the 31st day of December, 1855, the undersigned, the referee for that purpose named in said judgment, will expose to sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of February next, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at noon on that day, the premises mentioned in said judgment and described as follows, namely: All that certain lot of ground, with the dwelling house thereon, known as No. [illegible] Grand-st., in the City of New-York, situate in the Eighth Ward of the said City, on the southerly side of Grand-st., about sixty feet westerly from Greene-st., containing twenty feet in width by seventy-two feet in depth, with an alley three feet wide leading from the rear of said lot to Greene-st.—Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1856.

F. N. BANGS, Referee.

COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNTY.—FRICK B. JACKSON against GEORGE McVAN and ANN his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 19 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1855.

BLANKE, OAKEY & CROMWELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 19 William-st., N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE RUYTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 128 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 12, 1855.

JOHN DE RUYTER,
C. F. VAN BLANKENSTEYN, } Executors.
ERNEST CAYLUS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS JAMES, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his store, Nos. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of February next.—Dated Aug. [illegible], 1855.

JACOB MILLER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC BRIANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1855.

MARY A. BRIANT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM [illegible], late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated [illegible]

CLEMENT T. PARSONS,
MARY TAYLOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN THWING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of C. & R. W. THWING, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1855.

CHARLES THWING,
[illegible] THWING, } Administrators.
WILLIAM THWING.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JANE [illegible], late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JOHN L. SPADER, at the [illegible], in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of February next.—Dated Aug. 13, 1855.

JOHN L. SPADER,
JEREMIAH V. SPADER, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL THOMPSON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated Aug. [illegible], 1855.

JOSEPH WALKER,
JOHN W. MASON.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] ARNOUX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THAYER & ARNOUX, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, July [illegible], 1855.

A. ARNOUX,
WM. HENRY ARNOUX, } Administrators.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

[illegible]—A Lady Answered.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I must answer "A Lady" in Wednesday's Times. [illegible]

A GENTLEMAN.

A Rare Blessing.

New-York, Monday, Jan. 21, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I call upon you as a friend of humanity, to give [illegible]

U. B. GAGID, M. D.

[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

Enormous Sacrifice.—A. M. E. Towle & Co., Carrington Hall, No. 382 Grand-street, will offer, during this week, the whole of their immense stock of Fall and Winter goods, at prices never before met with in this City, for the purpose of clearing off their present stock to prepare for the Spring trade, consisting of Plain, Plaid, and Striped Silks, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, De Laines, Merino Plaids, English and French Prints, Brocha and Woolen Shawls, Cloaks and Talmas, Irish Linens, Linen Damasks, Damask Tablecloths and Napkins, Toilet Quilts, Blankets, and housefurnishing goods of every description. It is one of the rarest chances ever offered, and early calls will be necessary.

[Advertisement.]

New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-st.—New-York, Jan. 28, 1856.—From and after this date, this Institute will be under the medical charge of D. D. T. [illegible], A.M., M.D., and assistants. New and complete arrangements have been perfected for the convenience and comfort of our numerous patrons. Noah S. Day, Proprietor.

All business communications should be addressed to G. Van Deusen, Secretary, No. 6 Bond-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 549 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

The New Pencil and Pen Case.—"Lounds' Patent," in gold and silver, is, without exception, the neatest, most compact, durable and convenient article of the kind ever offered to the public. Manufactured and for sale by W. M. Wilmarth, No. 44 Maiden-lane, where may be found also a general assortment of all kinds of pencil cases and pens.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Purge the system at this season of the year with a few doses of this wonderful medicine. It acts upon the liver and stomach, purifying the blood and assisting digestion. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology.—Professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily, at No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

A MISSISSIPPI SCENE.

Love on a Steamboat—Seduction—Marriage—Boatmen's Justice.

The St. Louis *Herald* tells this story:

A week or so ago, the good steamer *Helen Mar*—now ice-bound at Rattlesnake landing, twenty miles below this city—was the scene of one of those little romances which will sometimes occur in spite of life's dull realities. We state the facts as related to us by a passenger.

The *Helen Mar* was bound down the Ohio for this city. At Paducah, a young man from Tennessee came aboard, and took passage in the cabin. He was from the country, and, being away from home, with a "pocket full of rocks," he was not long in making the acquaintance of all on board, from the firemen to the captain. Among the passengers was a young girl of seventeen, to whom the Tennessean paid marked attentions, and it was evident, that she was not indifferent to his blandishments.

The ice was running thick in the river, as the *Helen Mar* turned her bow up the Mississippi, and her progress was slow. The young Tennessean would frequently join the circle gathered around the stove, but presently paid all his attentions to the young lady. Presently, she seldom appeared in the ladies' cabin, and her step, recently as light as an antelope's, was heavy and slow; her cheek was pale, and her eyes dim and swollen. Tears were seen to steal from under her fringed eyelids, and it was whispered that sobs—deep, heart-broken sobs of anguish and despair—were heard from her stateroom in the silence of night, when others slept.

The boatmen began to suspect that something was wrong; they canvassed the matter among themselves, and resolved upon an investigation. The frailer vessel being leaky, they determined to overhaul her and discover the cause. With that delicacy characteristic of Western boatmen, they said nothing to the girl herself, but called upon some of the lady passengers to interrogate her.

The girl was young and artless. With tears and sobs she confessed she had yielded to the young man's importunities, and had fallen from virtue. She blamed him not, however, but took all the blame upon herself.

It was about 10 o'clock at night when this fact was communicated to the crew and passengers composing the "court of inquiry." They were not long in making up their verdict. Their decision was, that the two crafts should be lashed together.

The Tennessean was arraigned before the impassive tribunal, and made acquainted with the sentence. He had to take the girl or be left high and dry on a sand-bar, where he would freeze to death in less than an hour. He "caved in" at once—said he was willing to do what was right, and would make the wronged lady mistress of his plantation in Tennessee. The girl's consent was also obtained, and the next step was to find a "blacksmith" to do the welding. There was no one on board authorized to officiate on such interesting occasions, and about midnight the boat was landed at Chester, on the Illinois shore, and a messenger dispatched to procure a parson or a Justice of the Peace. A Justice was found, jerked out of bed, and marched down to the boat, rather against his will, and the marriage ceremony in the Sucker State being exceedingly brief, the deed was done *in less than two minutes*.

Having piloted the two crafts safely into port, and tied them up snugly together, the jovial boatmen resolved to "have a night of it." After drinking the health of the bewildered justice, they sent him ashore, and re-organized the court as a board of commissioners to assess damages. The proceedings on this occasion were of the most mirth-provoking character. Our informant says they were indescribably amusing. Many proposals were made to inflict some ludicrous sort of penalty upon the bridegroom, and the speeches delivered were highly honorable to the bar of the steamboat. It was finally agreed that the young man should pay a fine; a census-taker was appointed to count noses, and a clerk to figure up the costs. The sentence was, that the happy fellow should pay *four dollars and a half*, in legal Illinois currency—coon skins excluded—to be expended in spiritual comforts for the benefit of the honorable court. The finding of the court was announced with a preliminary "O yes!" through the key-hole of his stateroom door, and he was ordered, under threats of divers pains and penalties, to "shell out."

The last we heard of the newly married couple, they were snugly domiciled in elegant apartments at Barnum's St. Louis Hotel—having made the trip by land from the point where the *Helen Mar* was frozen in.

Reasons for Wearing a Moustache.—*Punch* has questioned one thousand persons, with the following results: To avoid shaving, 69; to avoid catching cold, 28; to hide their teeth, 5; to take away from a prominent nose, 3; to avoid been taken as Englishmen abroad, 7; because they are in the army, 6; because they have been in the army, 291; because Prince Albert does it, 2; because it is artistic, 29; because you are a singer, 5; because you travel a good deal, 17; because you have lived long on the Continent, 5; because the wife likes it, 8; because you have weak lungs, 5; because it acts as a respirator, 29; because it is healthy, 77; because the young ladies admire it, 471; because it is considered "the thing," 10; because he chooses, 1. The last is the best reason of all.

Another Communist Failure.—A Pittsburg correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes: "The association of Germans, found at Economy by George Rapp, twenty miles below us, on the Ohio River, had a semi-centennial celebration a few days since, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of their settlement. The association is much weaker in numbers now than it was at its establishment, as the members have never married, except a few of the leaders, and they are steadily dwindling to a handful; but those who remained enjoy remarkable vigor in their advanced age. They retain the whole of the extensive and now rich domain of the original foundation, and have accumulated a large amount of ready money, upon which they live costly, without the necessity of that labor and industry which once characterized them."

New Mode of Treating Horn.—The London *Artisan* mentions an invention for softening horn, and rendering it elastic like whalebone. The horns are cleaned, split, opened out and flattened, and impressed for several days in a bath composed of 5 parts of glycerine and 100 parts of water. They are then placed in a second bath, consisting of 3 quarts of nitric acid, 3 quarts of pyroligneous acid, 12½ lbs. tanning, 5 lbs. bitartrate of potash, and 5 lbs. of sulphate of zinc, with 25 gallons of water. After leaving this second bath, it will have acquired a suitable degree of flexibility and elasticity to enable it to be used as a convenient substitute for whalebone.

It is again proposed to extend the city limits of Albany, by taking in about one mile of the territory north of Watervliet, so as to embrace the Lumber District, Patroon's Mansion, the factories at Tivoli Hollow, and the numerous dwellings, slaughter-houses and farms, now a part of the suburbs of the city, but belonging to the township of Watervliet.

There seems to be a hearty response from the Free-State citizens of western and central Illinois to the proposed Editorial Convention to be held at Decatur, on the 22d of February.

Alloys of Metals.—Professor Calvert, of Manchester, has succeeded in producing two new alloys, composed of iron combined with that valuable metal lately obtained by M. Deville—aluminum. These two alloys are composed as follows: First, 1 equivalent of aluminum, 5 equivalents of iron; second, 1 equivalent of aluminum, 2 equivalents of iron; and the last alloy possessed the useful property of not oxidizing when exposed to a damp atmosphere, although it contains 75 per cent. of iron. Thus is solved one of the great chemical and commercial questions of the day, namely, that of rendering iron less oxidizable when exposed to damp atmosphere.

A large merchant and importer says we are paying more duty on artificial flowers than on railroad iron. He says the women are not educated right. They are going to bankrupt the country unless there is a change. More is thought of show than substance. We pay scores of millions annually for ladies' ornaments which are of no use. We cannot afford it. It is worse than sinking the gold in the sea.

A few days ago an old man was robbed on the steamer Empress, plying on the Mississippi River. The guilty parties were soon after arrested, and tried under the Judge Lynch code, with a display of much forensic eloquence, and the sentence of the jury was faithfully executed—one person receiving 150 lashes, another 50. They were then set ashore.

An Eastern paper relates a story of a lad who was boasting to a comrade of the beauty of his father's house. "It's got a cupola," said he, "and it's going to have something else." "What is it?" asked his companion. "Why, I heard father tell mother this morning that it's going to have a *mortgage* on it."

Beautiful extract—helping a young lady out of a mud-puddle.

MARRIED.

At Bellport, L. I., on Friday, Jan. 25, by Rev. J. Addison Saxton, Mr. John Simmons, of Moriches, and Miss Lydia E. Hulse, of Bellport.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, Sophronia, wife of Abram G. Smith, aged 33 years.

The funeral will take place at the Astor House, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends, also those of her brother-in-law, E. B. Coleman, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 25, at his residence, St. Mark's place, Col. Wm. H. Maxwell, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Wednesday morning, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, Frank E., only son of George A. and Rebecca A. Bell, aged 19 months and 11 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, No. 32 Commerce-st., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, at 2½ o'clock A. M., Mary, the beloved wife of Samuel W. Paxson, and daughter of Mr. Daniel Parsons, aged 26 years, 11 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 Eldridge-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in the New-York Bay Cemetery.

Philadelphia *Ledger* please copy.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, of consumption, Mrs. Abby Ponsford, relict of the late William Ponsford, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 73 West 20th-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Zanesville, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky., papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 28, of dropsy, Miss Mary Spencer, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 260 Monroe-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, Jane A. Stiehle, wife of Christian Stiehle, aged 28 years, 8 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Peter Vincelette, No. 668 Greenwich-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday evening, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. S. M. Ferreira, of enlargement of the heart, Mrs. Sarah Mary Butler, in the 65th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 200 West 22d-st., on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 28, after a lingering illness, Charles Williams, aged 40 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Alleghania Lodge, No. 188, I. O. of O. F., and the Association of Exempt Firemen, also the members and ex-members of Washington Fire Engine Co. No. 20, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 26 Jay-st., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 28, Mrs. Fortunata Coxe, relict of Col. Charles D. Coxe, late Consul of the United States at Tripoli, in Barbary.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, John C. and Lucian Coxe, and her son-in-law, C. F. Caruana, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 3 Boardman place, Court-st., near Sackett, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 28, at her late residence, No. 42 Livingston-st., Miss Sarah Van Cleef.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In East Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 27, at the residence of his grandfather, F. A. Delmonico, Juan M. Picabia, aged 8 months and 6 days, son of Juan M. Picabia, resident of Havana.

The funeral services will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mulberry-st.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 24, at No. 190 Grand-st., John C. Balderson, aged 11 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Williamsburg, on Sunday, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., of apoplexy, Ann, relict of the late Simeon Richardson, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock, this day, (Tuesday,) the 29th inst., from her late residence, No. 34 5th-st.

At Pollifly, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 28, Mary, wife of John H. Powers, aged 26 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, from the residence of her father, Abraham [illegible]. The 9.40 o'clock Paterson train from Jersey City will meet conveyances at Boiling Spring Depot.

At St. Stephen's, N. B., on Saturday, Jan. 19, at the residence of his father-in-law, Lloyd W. Addison, late of this City, in the 38th year of his age.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 24, of croup, John Augustus, only son of John A. Robinson, of this City, and grandson of Wm. Key Bond, of Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 14 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 15 East 22d-st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 26, Lucy [illegible], in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 68 Prospect-st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Friday night, Jan. 25, Marshman Earl, eldest son of Lucinda and Morris J. Earl, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 126 2d-place, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 28.

45,000 Kentucky 6s	100	550 Erie Railroad....b10	51⅞
13,500 Ohio 6s, '60	108	150 do....s3	51⅞
1,000 Erie 2d Mtg. Bs.	96½	200 do....	51¾
1,000 Erie Bonds of '75	90	10 do....	52
12,500 Ill. Cen. R.R.B.c	91½	200 do....	51¾
6,000 do....b60	91⅞	100 do....s60	51½
1,000 Ch. & R.Isl. R.Bs	90½	100 do....b15	51¾
200 N. Y. Cen. 7s	100½	450 do....c	51¾
6,000 Har. 1st M.Bs.b3	80½	250 do....s3	51¾
14 Bank Commerce	100	250 do....b10	51⅞
[?] Bank of North Am.	101½	50 do....s70	51¾
[?] Canton Co....b60	23¼	100 do....	51¾
100 do....b3	23½	100 do....b3	51⅞
200 Florence Joint	¾	100 do....b60	52
100 Nic. Trans. Co....b3	22¾	10 Galena & Chic. R.	107
250 do....s3	22½	125 do....	107½
100 do....	22½	85 do....	107⅞
200 Cumb. Coal Co....b60	22¾	45 do....b60	107⅞
50 do....s30	22¾	100 Reading R. R....s60	84⅞
50 do....b30	22¾	400 do....s3	84⅞
50 do....s60	22¾	200 do....b60	84⅞
200 do....	22⅞	200 do....b60	85
50 Bruns. City Ld. Co.	5¾	200 do....	84¾
47 N. Y. Central R. R.	92	100 do....s10	84¾
85 do....s3	92¼	100 do....b3	84⅞
70 Mich. So. & N.I.R.R.	84½	100 do....	84⅞
100 do....b60	87½	200 do....b60	85
50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	81¾	100 do....b3	84¾
5 do....	81	100 do....b3	84⅞
150 Harlem Railroad	17	100 Hud. Riv. R. R.	28⅞
10 Third-avenue R. R.	43½	10 Mich. Cen. R. R.	[?]
100 Cleve. & Tol. R.R..c	72½	10 Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	63

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. Nicolay:

$6,000 N. Y. and Erie R. R. 7s, 1871....Int. added	79¾
8,000 Toledo and Illinois R. R. 2d mort. do.	56
25 shares Sixth-avenue R. R. (div. off)	79½
75 shares Third-avenue R. R.	48@50½
50 shares Galena and Chicago Union R.R.	108½
30 shares Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.	59¾@60½
174 shares Seventh Ward Bank	120@128
22 shares Chatham Bank	85½
125 shares Tradesmen's Bank	125
20 shares Beekman Insurance Co.	94½
5 shares Commonwealth Insurance Co.	93½
65 shares Am. Coal Co., Allegany Co., Md. per share	33½

Simeon Draper's regular semi-weekly sales of Bonds and Stocks will take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

Monday, Jan. 28—P. M.

The Official Weekly Bank Averages, which we advertise on another page of this paper, to Saturday, Jan. 26, present, [illegible]

Increase of Loans	[illegible]
Loss of Specie	[illegible]
Decrease of Circulation	[illegible]
Apparent Decrease of Deposits	[illegible]

The exchanges between the Banks, through the Clearing-House, were lighter through the week than for the week before, and the actual undrawn Deposits, on the average, are higher than on the statement of the 19th of January. Thus:

Gross Deposits, Jan. 26		$82,606,[?]
Less Checks Cleared		[?],891,701
Actual undrawn Deposits		[?],341,182
Gross Deposits, Jan. 19	[illegible]	
Less Clearances	[illegible]	
Actual undrawn Deposits		[?],480,978
Actual Increase		$860,[?]

The decrease in Specie was not unexpected, after the considerable accession to the Sub-Treasury balance. Including that balance, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 26, '56.	Jan. 19, '56.	Jan. 12, '56.
Loans	$96,054,697	$95,887,[?]	$96,[?]
Specie	[?]	[?]	[?]
Circulation	[?]	7,406,[?]	7,492,[?]
Deposits	78,128,[?]	78,918,[?]	[?]
Sub-Treasury	[?]	[?]	[?]

At the Stock Exchange, to-day, the leading speculative Road shares were 1 ℘ cent. cheaper than on Saturday, and the general market weaker in prices, though the actual business done was not large. The last price of Erie was 51⅞ at the Second Board, and Reading, 84⅞; a fraction more paid in the Street after the adjournment. The Western Road shares, with the exception of Galena and Chicago—which advanced to 108 ℘ cent.—were lower by ½@1 ℘ cent. On the Board list the business was quite small; Illinois Centrals ½ off. The decline was owing to no change in Money affairs or Foreign Exchange, both of which closed without material change from the rates or supply of Saturday, but to an indisposition among the speculators for a rise to increase their purchases until further advices from the other side, or a more decided manifestation of orders from outside Wall-street.

The stormy day was much against business generally. The Foreign mail for the *Baltic* steamer was made up by most remitters for this evening, instead of Tuesday, as usual, in order to be sure of a connection. The transactions in Bills were not heavy, and chiefly confined to London, at 108¼@108⅝ first-class names, for ready money, and 108½ for small sums and in settlements with the regular Bankers. A bill of £40,000 was taken on an out-of-town order at 108¼, and we heard of £10,000 to £20,000 at 108⅝. Francs 5.22½@5.21¼ on Paris; 5.28¾ on Antwerp. North of Europe bills dull, and scarcely a settled quotation made except for Bremen, 78@78¼. The supply of local Produce Exchange was light, in consequence of the bad weather for putting cargo on board. There was a fair request for Money, among the Brokers, at 7 ℘ cent. Discounts without alteration from last week. The Sub-Treasury received $79,041, paid out $57,744, and held at the close a regular balance of $2,172,228.

We have been favored with an early copy of the pamphlet Report of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, containing an account of the operations of the fiscal year 1855, which we have heretofore presented, and the following general balance sheet of the Company:

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE READING COMPANY—JAN. 12, 1856.

Dr.

Railroad	$14,137,976 81		
Depots	238,249 94		
Locomotive Engines and Cars	2,791,716 42		
Real Estate	1,172,990 87		
Telegraph Stock	18,180 00		
			$18,464,114 04
Expended in 1855:			
Railroad, for new sidings, &c.	31,748 46		
New Stone Bridges	124,178 11		
New Engines and Cars	261,389 39		
New Depot Expenses	30,063 11		
Real Estate, bought	53,077 [?]		
Telegraph Stock	200 00		
Workshops	11,226 19		
New Engine-house, Penn, &c.	7,461 06		
			540,066 [?]
Total			$19,004,180 19
Assets:			
Cash	$201,[?] 00		
Bills Receivable	34,646 [?]		
Freight and Toll bills, receivable 1st week in December, 1855	120,799 34		
Total	$[?],107 06		
Less Wages, Materials, Bills, and Drawbacks	107,045 01		
		[?],041 15	
Stocks and Bonds held by the Company		582,497 01	
Materials on hand, current business of the Road, and debts incurred for 1856		412,212 29	
Debts due to the Company incurred in current business	$136,040 37		
Debts due to the Comp'y, partly secured by Real Estate	$746,209 15		
Less probable loss	268,267 07—497,942 08		
		686,469 45—1,763,246 90	
Liabilities:			
Bills payable		901,844 93	
Debts due by the Company		213,978 09	
Coupons to 1st January, 1856		154,158 00	
Interest on Real Estate Bonds		9,449 23	
Sinking Fund Bonds, 1836-60		778 01	
Sinking Fund Bonds, 1849-70		31,178 33	
Balance of Dividend Fund, 1855	$1,115,849 30		
Less paid on Account Construction, and carried to Capital Acc't.	695,[?] 11		
		440,466 19	
			1,763,246 90
Cr.			
Stock, per report, Nov. 30, 1854		$6,505,216 87	
New Stock		2,549,050 00	
			$9,054,266 87
Preferred Stock			1,551,800 00
Sinking Fund Stock, per Report, Nov. 30, 1854		70,298 08	
Add 1870 Bds. conv't. $120,000			
Add 1860 Bds. conv't. 34,000		154,000 00	
			224,298 08
Balance of Dividend Fund, 1854, reserved		89,869 64	
Less State Taxes, 1854, paid		29,795 46	
			60,067 18
Balance of Construction Acc't., carried to Floating Debt, in Debts and Assets Account of 1854		516,649 19	
Expended in 1855		540,065 [?]	
Bond and Mortgage paid off		4,000 00	
Taxes in 1854		29,795 46	
		1,090,[?] 11	
Less amount of Stock issued		415,050 00	
Trans'd from Dividend Fund			675,959 11
Loans:—			
5 per cent. Bonds, 1836-60, unconvertible		777,600 00	
Bought with Sinking Fund		24,000 00	
			753,600 00
6 per ct. Bds. 1847-50, conv'ble			19,000 00
6 per ct. Bds. 1843-60, unconv'ble			1,672,800 00
6 per ct. Bds. 1844-60, conv'ble		1,049,000 00	
Converted		47,000 00	
			962,000 00
6 per ct. Bds. 1848-60, conv'ble		1,205,000 00	
Converted		1,051,000 00	
			154,000 00
6 per ct. Bds. 1849-60, conv'ble		1,150,000 00	
Converted		1,032,000 00	
			118,000 00
6 per ct. Bds. 1849-70, and 1850, unconvertible		3,499,600 00	
Bought with Sinking Fund		130,000 00	
			3,369,600 00
Bonds and Mortgages Real Estate, per Report, Nov. 30, 1854		508,800 00	
Paid off		4,000 00	
			504,800 00
Total			$19,004,180 19

Referring back to the previous Annual Report of Jan. 8, 1855, and taking into account the Dividends to be paid on 1st February, in cash and stock, we make the following comparative digest of the foregoing balance-sheet:

	Jan. 8, 1855.	Jan. 12, 1856.
Construction cost	$18,464,114	$19,004,180
Funded Debt	$9,319,000	$8,934,600
Common Stock	6,505,216	9,478,502*
Mortgages	508,800	504,800
Preferred Stock	1,551,800	1,551,800
Unfunded Debt	516,649	......
Total Debt and Stock	$18,394,455	$18,469,109
Surplus Profits	169,656	535,071
Total as above	$18,464,114	$19,004,180

* Including Dividend issue to be made Feb. 1.

The decrease in Funded Debt is		$[?],000
By voluntary conversion	$[?],151,000	
Purchase for conversion	154,000	[?]
The increase in common Stock is		$2,[?]
For new construction, at par	$415,050	
In conversion of Bonds	[?],151,000	
To issue for 4 ℘ cent. Dividends	[?]	[?]

Last year the unfunded or ledger accounts of the Company stood:

Dr. for sundry temporary liabilities		$1,744,788
Cr. Stocks, Bonds, materials and debts due		1,[?],146
Leaving a floating balance of		$[?]
Dr. for sundry temporary Liabilities		$1,752,[?]
Cr. for assets in Stocks, &c., on hand		1,750,[?]
Less than the Dividend accounts exhibited		
Sinking Fund for conversion	170,[?]	
Dividend Fund proper	[?]	[?]
Less issue of Dividend Stock		[?]
Balance in construction		$[?]

This year, these accounts stand:

In Sinking Fund	[illegible]	
Dividend Fund proper	[illegible]	[?]
Less issue to be made of [illegible]		[?]
Balance in construction		[?]

The report, altogether, appears to call for no additional remark, after the exhibits of the business of 1855, heretofore published, except that the issue of new stock in construction in the course of the year, to the amount of $415,050 was not before known to the public, and that the unfunded accounts were supposed to have been reduced from $1,744,000, as they stood on 8th January, 1855, to about one million of dollars at the present time. Instead of which, the gross sum stands nearly as before, with the important alteration, however, that the assets, on the credit side are fully equal to it, leaving no floating debt in the construction and equipment of the Road. The following are the changes in these amounts since last year:

	Jan. 8, '55.	Jan. 12, '56.
Dr.		
Bills Payable	$1,264,491	$901,845
Other Debts	29,178	213,978
For Dividends and Interest	451,119	636,088
Total	$1,744,788	$1,752,[?]
Cr.		
Stocks and Bonds	$559,[?]	$[?]
Debts due Company	531,163	582,[?]
Materials	326,462	412,212
Sundries	37,[?]	126,[?]
Total	$1,[?],146	$1,[?]

The interest coupons on the bonds of the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, due on the 1st of February, will be paid on that day, at the office of the Company, No. 45 William-street. The interest coupons on the bonds of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, due on the 1st of February, will be paid on that day, at the Bank of Commerce in this City. The interest coupons of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, due on the 1st of February, will be paid on that day, at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-street. The New-York Central Company will pay a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℘ cent. in February—day not yet announced.

The Annual statement of the Atlantic Mutual Marine Insurance Company is published in another column, and shows a gross business of....$4,451,127

Premiums actually earned	$3,196,061
Losses, Expenses and return premiums	2,360,690

A scrip dividend of 30 ℘ cent. is declared; 6 ℘ cent. interest is to be paid on all previous scrip; that of 1853 is to be paid off, and 60 ℘ cent. to be paid on that of 1854. The Company hold assets to the value of $6,737,692.

Money Circular for Europe.

America via Boston.] New-York, Jan. 28, 1856.

Translated Extract.—Foreign Exchanges continue low, and the condition of the Money market shows a gradual improvement. But public Stocks remain dull, and in many instances the quotations are below those of our last Circular, of the 16th inst. This state of things is due to the general cautiousness inspired by the present position of the London market. Our last advices from Liverpool are to the 12th inst., received per *Baltic* on the 24th. The intelligence was to the effect that Money was growing still more stringent in London; that the Specie reserve of the Banks of England and France had again decreased; that the hopes of peace had nearly disappeared; and that Consols had fallen to 86. This news creates fears of a further advance in the Bank rate; and the recollection of the effect produced by like proceedings last Autumn, prompts those who feel disposed to purchase to await the decline which they expect must result from this circumstance.

State Stocks are steady, with few sales. California and Missouri Bonds have fallen ¼ ℘ cent.; New-York State 5s, 1860, have advanced 1, Indianas ½. City and County Bonds—some few sales have been made of St. Louis city, Milwaukee, and San Francisco 10 ℘ cent. Bonds, with a slight decline on the two first. Some transactions have also been made in Des Moines County 8 ℘ cent. Bonds. Railroad Bonds are weak, with a very limited movement. Chicago and Rock Island Bonds have declined 1 ℘ cent.; Erie, 1883, 1; Illinois Central Construction Bonds ½ ℘ cent. Freeland Bonds are offered at 87, and ex-privilege at 83, with few buyers. Erie 1883 Bonds have advanced 1 ℘ cent. Bonds not dealt in at the Stock Exchange—Galena Chicago 1st and 2d Mortgages—are about the only ones which have led to any business.

Railroad Shares have been very dull. Chicago and Rock Island has declined 1 ℘ cent.; Cleveland and Toledo 1¼, Erie ¾, Galena and Chicago 3, Illinois Central 1, Michigan Central 1½, Michigan Southern 1¾, New-York Central 1¼, and Reading 2 ℘ cent.; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati has advanced 1, Cleveland and Pittsburg 4, Harlem ½, and Hudson River 1 ℘ cent.; Milwaukee and Mississippi, after advancing to 85, has receded to 81¼.

Money is gradually growing easier. Loans on call at 7 ℘ cent. First-class paper 8 ℘ cent.; names less current, 9@11. Exchanges have not been active. London chiefly at 108¼@108¾. Paris, 5.20@5.21¼.

MARIE & KANZ.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

New-York, Monday, Jan. 28, 1856.

Our market bears no marked characteristic features since our advices of 18th inst. In the face of any accumulation of the specie reserve of our banks, and of a continuation of low rates of exchanges on Europe, allaying for the present all fear of specie shipments, in spite of the largely increased importations since a couple of months, our money market gives evidence of a growing ease. Stocks, however, have received no impulse from it, and transactions in general have been very moderate. For the first three or four days which our advices embrace, prices were well maintained, even in the face of the European advices, to 12th January, which could not but be considered as little encouraging. Still a lack of elasticity and of speculative disposition have caused our prices to fall off, and our to-day's quotations show, with scarcely an exception, a general decline compared with those of last week.

We have but small transactions to record in State Stocks; some Missouri 6s, and Virginia 6s, at a little decline; some California 7s, and Indiana 5s, steady. In City and County Bond transactions, there is no activity whatever, but as they are not pressed for sale, prices are generally sustained. A limited demand showed itself for San Francisco and Sacramento 10s at a trifling advance, and for St. Louis 6s at somewhat weaker prices. Railroad Bonds, as well at private sale as at the Stock Exchange, have been very quiet. The sales of Illinois Central Construction have been less than usual, at a decline of ½; some transactions in Erie 7s, 1875, at sustained prices, and in New-York Central 6s at ½ decline, have taken place. In Railroad Shares there was a fair degree of activity in Michigan Southern, Reading, and Galena and Chicago. The former is down ¾, the three last declined 2, 2¼, and the last 2; the Milwaukee and Mississippi also fell 3½ ℘ cent. On the other hand, Cleveland and Pittsburg, with very few sales, have risen 3½ ℘ cent. Transactions in Chicago and Rock Island, Cleveland and Toledo, Illinois Central, Michigan Central, Panama, and New-York Central, have been rather limited and at lower rates.

Money continues easier, at 7 ℘ cent. on call loans; first-class paper 8 to 10 ℘ cent., less freely offered. Exchanges on Europe are steady, without much activity in transactions. Principal sales on London at 8¾@9¾; on Paris, 5.21¼@5.20.

DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

New-York, Monday, Jan. 28, 1856.

Shortly after the issue of our last report of the 14th inst., the supply of money became more abundant. The immediate cause of the then existing dullness being thus removed, the stock market assumed a more cheerful aspect, with an increased business in almost all descriptions of marketable securities. During the first few days of the fortnight the tendency of prices was upward, but the unfavorable tenor of the financial accounts received ℘ *Baltic* on 24th inst., in connection with the apparent abandonment of the hope of a satisfactory result to the pending peace propositions, produced a pause, which was fol-

[illegible] The prices of State Stocks have been [illegible] well sustained at nearly the highest points. A comparison of the present with our last quotations shows an improvement of 2 ℘ cent. in [illegible], ½ in Virginia, and 1½ in [illegible]. There have been some sales of United States 6s, 1867-'68, to private purchasers, at a fraction over the Government price, but the demand from this source has been supplied. New-York State 5s, of 1875, are held at 103—an advance of 2 ℘ cent. Considerable amounts of this loan have been purchased by bankers at a [illegible] rate for United States Stocks, which have been forwarded to the Treasury for redemption.

Although the Money market is easier, there is no change in the rates of interest, and we still quote loans on call at 7, and discount on first-class paper at 8@10 ℘ cent. The aggregate Bank loans, as per report of 26th inst., were $96,[?], and the specie balances $15,[?]—being an increase, since [?] inst., of $1,[?] in the former, and [?] in the latter item. There is no foreign export of Gold.

CAMMANN & CO.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENT.

[illegible]

Name of Banks.	Loans & Dis.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imp. & Trader's Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Manu. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bk. Asso.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Ex. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. County Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, [illegible]

The receipt of the *Baltic's* advices have completely unsettled our Cotton market, and no sales were made to-day. [illegible]

Cincinnati Stock Sales.

At the Stock Board, [illegible]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 26, 1856. [illegible]

[illegible]

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship North Star, from New-Orleans and Havana [illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, JAN. 28.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

WIND—Sunrise, [illegible]

BELOW.

Ship R. B. Forbes, Ballard, Shanghae [illegible]

Memoranda.

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Jan. [illegible]

[illegible]